HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,287—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
Largest Sale in the World.
Grand Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
24th Sep.	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903		
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6595
12th "	MONGOLIA	9205		
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6510
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd "	The CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	6,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregori	3rd Nov. 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	1st Dec. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the.....X

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 800	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. 1904
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,587	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
* † MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karach

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 600. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisito	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose,

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 24th September, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 26th September, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th September, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebander, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,300 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,800 tons, on or about 28th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th September, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Oct. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Sapbriti	15th Nov. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisito	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SONS' LAGER BEER.
FEUERHEERD'S COMMENDADOR PORT.
U. K. MALT WHISKY as supplied to the House of Lords.
G. H. MUMM'S "Extra Dry" CHAMPAGNE.

JOHN WALKER & SONS'

WORLD RENOWNED KILMARNOCK WHISKIES.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIA"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEADOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month.
LENTILLES, BEANS small and double, RICE (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LEMONS fresh—all of Italian produce.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

P. & O. PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE

CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MIDDLEMORE & LAMPLUGH, LTD.

LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, WALSALL, COVENTRY.



CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT, &c., &c.

MAKERS OF
HARNESS, SADDLERY,
Bridles, Head Collars, Bandoliers, Travelling Bags, &c.

MILITARY EQUIPMENT A SPECIALITY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "ASTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed n boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th September, 1904.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

POONA HORSE SHOW,

TO BE HELD

29TH AND 30TH SEPTEMBER.

FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE FRIDAY, 23RD.

SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE MONDAY, 26TH.

For prospectus apply

HON. SECRETARY,
5, Alexandra Road, Poona.

BOMBAY CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Club, will take place at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, 21st September, 1904, at 6 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the further Report of the Committee regarding the question of the Club premises.

By Order of the Committee,

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Secretary.

12th September, 1904.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

14TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

25TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS, 1904.

SUBSCRIBERS of not less than Rs. 10 will receive a Ticket for admission to the Special Reserved Enclosure during the Football Tournament on the 26th September to 1st October, and Athletic Sports 10th and 11th October, and Mounted Sports 12th and 13th, and Extra Day 15th October, 1904.

Ladies accompanied by Ticket holders admitted Free.

W. E. CRUM,
F. R. HILL,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

SANDALWOOD SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION will be held in 1904, as follows in the Districts of the Mysore State:—

MYSORE ——19th to 23rd November.
BANGALORE —26th November.
HASSAN ——1st December.
KADUR ——5th to 8th December.
SHIMOGA ——12th to 19th December.

Particulars are obtainable from the District Forest Officers concerned.

M. MUTTANNAH, R.B.,
Conservator of Forests.

NOTICE.

AN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION will be held in BOMBAY, in DECEMBER 1904, in connection with the 20th Sessions of the Indian National Congress. Intending Exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY,
Chairman,
Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of COFFEE to His Majesty's Ships on the East Indies Station for 12 months, from 1st January, 1905, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bomby, up to noon on TUESDAY, the 27th September, 1904, after which hour no Tender will be received. The Assistant Paymaster does not bind himself that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

Printed Tender Forms, which also contain notice to persons tendering and conditions of contract, can be obtained at this Office.

M. G. BROWN.
Assistant Paymaster in Charge,
R. N. Depot, Bombay.

R. N. Depot Bombay, 10th August, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Dr. PURSHOTUM HARICHAND late of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant a medical practitioner deceased.

DOOLABHDAS HARICHAND of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant a share-broker residing at Dady Set Agiary Lane, Malhavrao Wady, outside the Fort and TULSIDAS LALUBHAI MODI also of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant a merchant and landlord residing at Ridge Road out of Fort on behalf of JAMNADAS and KALLIANDAS the minor sons of the said deceased and limited to the period of their minority .... Petitioners

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord, 1904 and in the third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 15th day of January, 1904.

Messrs. MAGANLAL, JEHANGIR & GOLABBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
SUIT No. 156 OF 1902.

POMA DOLLA and others ....Plaintiffs,

VERSUS

YESHODABAI, widow of ATMARAM SAKHARAM JOSHI and others ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for SALE made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1904, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with a dwelling house or building or messuage standing thereon, situate lying and being in Kolbhat Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring three hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered with the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 633, New No. 2933, Old Survey No. 21, and New Survey No. 119, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3116 and 3117, and Street Nos. 22 and 24, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the said Kolbhat Street, on or towards the South by the property of Pandurang Dinanathjee and now of Sitaram Bapujee, on or towards the East by the property of Hurjivan Virjee and Damodher Kalianjee, and on or towards the West by Chewal Wadi Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 10th day of August, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

A OUR renowned MEYORKA is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure.
CURE THAT'S SURE. Price, Rupee. 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials &c. Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.

21ST, 24th, 26TH, and 28TH SEPTEMBER
AND
1ST, 3RD, and 8th OCTOBER, 1904.

ADMISSION.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.
SEASON TICKETS.

SINGLE TICKET (Not transferable)	Rs 25
SEPARATE TICKET for Lady each	" 5

N.B.—Season Tickets for Extra Meetings only are not available for the above days.

DAY TICKETS.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

LADY ONLY	Rs. 2
SINGLE TICKET	" 5
LADY if accompanied by Gentleman	" 1
CHILD	" 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET	Rs. 1-8
SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM	Re. 1-0
LADY or Child	As. 0-8

N.B.—Accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for the Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges, is reserved on the first, and top floors of the Stand.

TICKETS are obtainable at the Office of the Western India Turf Club at the Race Stand, Poona, or at the Gate.

NO TICKETS will be issued without Payment.

SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Poona, 7th September, 1904.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES;

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6	months	4 per cent.	p. a.
" 12	"	5 "	p. a.
" 2	years	5½ "	p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

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H. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Manager,

Esplanade Road.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

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UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

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WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per Annum.
For 2 Years	...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	...	4½ "
" 6 Months	...	4 "
" 3 "	...	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

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The Cricket of Abel, Hirst and Shrewsbury (Athletic Library)	2	0
Bound volume of "Famous Cricketers" (18 numbers) Edited by C. W. Alcock, cost Rs. 18	8	0
Lillywhite's Cricketers' Annuals from 1879 to 1900 (all these are out of print and are selling from ten shillings to two pounds each)	30	0
Wisden's Cricketer's Almanac for 1902, (out of print and selling for two pounds)	5	0

Apply to VERAX, care of "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AND STORES AT HOPE MILLS, CHINCHPOGLY.

By order of Sir J. Cawasji Jehangir, and on account of the Hope Mills, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Hope Mills, Ltd., DeLisle Road, Chinchpogly—

125 bales of cotton, in full pressed bales, and a quantity of good usable waste and sundry mill stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs Sulleman Abdool Wahed & Co's. Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the following horses belonging to the Jamkhandi and other States:—

1 pair flea bitten grey Arab, 14-4, aged, both go in single and double harness,
1 bay country bred horse, 14-3, aged, very quiet in single and double harness.
1 chestnut country-bred mare, 14-2, 6 years old, perfectly saddle and partly broken to harness.
1 bay waler mare, 14-2, 6 years old, quiet in saddle.
1 grey Arab gelding, 14 hand, 6 off, broken to harness, very fast, will make a good polo pony for light weight, purchased last season.
1 brown waler, 15-1, will make good brougham or victoria horse, very quiet.
The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE CASE CAMPHOR AND 5 CASES LAMPS.

On FRIDAY the 23rd instant at 11-30 a. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 'K' Shed Princes Dock on account of the Underwriters the remaining Damaged Cargo Ex. S. S. 'Tientsin'

G. J. 1 case camphor.
5 cases lamps.
A deposit of 50 present will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 3-30 P. M.;

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order,
1 bay Australian mare, 15 hands, 7 years, quiet, Stylish and broken to harness. Good temper suitable for victoria or dogcart.
1 grey arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Jenkin's House (second floor), Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, next to the Tramway Company's hay Godown, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Roberts, Devjee Canjee and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, drawing room sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyras, marble top dressing and washhand tables, one handsome sweet-toned piano, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedstead, nearly new camera and kodack with lences and stand, Singapore cane chairs, sewing machine, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian carpets, aluminium cooking pots etc. etc., the property of G. STAFFORD, Esq., and Reverend Mr. W. J. ROBERTSON.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT PALLI HILL, BANDORA.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY, the 25th day of September, 1904, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the administrator of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated the 28th day of February 1895.

All that piece or parcel of Government land containing by admeasurement 2,108 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Thana, Salsette, under survey No. 251, in Danda Line, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, known as "the Towers" and assessed by the Municipality of Bandora, under No. 45 and all which premises are situated at Palli Hill, near Bandora, in the Collectorate of Thana, Salsette, in the registration Sub-district of Salsette, and District Thana, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of the Bombay Land and Building Company, Limited, on or towards the west by Palli Hill Road, on or towards the north by a private road of the said Bombay Land and Building Company, Limited and on or towards the south by another private road of the said Bombay Land and Building Company, Limited and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Mr. K. T. Robinson and others as tenants of the mortgagee.

Intending purchasers desirous of viewing the property before the day fixed for the sale can do so by applying to the undersigned, who will arrange for it.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharshedji D. Shroff, attorney to the Administrator at his office No, 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MOOMBADAVI STREET.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Dayal Mowji Cullianji and on account and risk of the heirs and Executors of the late Pandia Moolshanker Mayashanker the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with a corrugated iron roof Shed standing thereon situate at Moombadavi Street in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 307 (3) and No. 26 a containing by admeasurement 28 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on the East partly by the property of Narayan Gopal and partly by the passage and privies ground belonging to Moolshanker Mayashankar, on the West by passage and two privies of the said Moolshankar Mayashankar, on the North by passage and privies ground belonging to Moolshanker Mayashankar and on the south by Moombadavi Tank Road and which said premises were formly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Pandia Moolshankar Mayashankar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS,

&c., at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, On FRIDAY the 30th instant, at 2 p. m., a quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels &c., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st September, 1904.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 24, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at 2 p.m. at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises—

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st September, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROLL TOP OFFICE TABLE, CANE FURNITURE, ETC.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bake House Lane, Fort, behind the Great Western Hotel and nearly opposite Messrs Meherji Johnstone and Co., the valuable and handsome office and household furniture, consisting of Treacher's glassware and porcelain ware, dinning table, chairs, mirror sideboard, whatnots, carpets, Singapore cane furniture, leather lined sofas and easy chairs, cabinets, roll topped office table, iron single bedsteads, almiras, chest of drawers with glass hanging punkhas, aluminium utensils, electric batteries, cash and deed boxes, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF FINE WHITE PEARLS.

On SATURDAY next, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. H. Pack and Co., and on account and at the risk of Baloobhoy Sakalchund—

2 strings containing 10 fine white pearls, weighing about 35 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET, NEAR NULL BAZAR.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bai Rabiabai, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Hajee Hassum Oosman, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate on the west side of Khoja Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 7308 and Street No. 246 and 250 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 301—2268, new No. 7592, old survey No. 873-874 new survey No. 1329, admeasuring 159 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the said Khoja Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the south by the property of Halimabai, widow of the late Haji Haroon Sulleman, and on the north by the property of Sullemanji Jiwaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne & Co. Solicitors for the Vender, or to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., the following ornaments. &c., belonging to the estate of the late Chugonlal Balgowandas, viz:—

Pearl bangles, raifools, nose ring, diamond earbutton and ring, gold bangles, kudoa, armlets, patli, chandanhar, birakanthi, mohanmala, bracelet, head ornament, silver sankla, athasia, toe rings, waist chain, plates, cups, silk and cotton sarries, choli, cupboard, box, bedstead, pictures, globe lamps, clock, copper and brass utensils, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, next to Messrs Leopold and Co's premises, and above Mr T C Pennington's Pianoforte Depot, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dinning room, drawing room, bed room and office furniture, rich glassware and crockery, best platedware, rich silk tapestry lined, drawing room suits, mirror cabinets and chiffoniers, table ornaments, carpets, Hink's kerosine oil standard and hanging lamps, clocks, pictures, large old China jars, one nearly new ebonized grand cottage brass framed pianoforte by Rose and Co, plants &c. the property of J R Carpenter, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND IN DHUNJEE DOONGARIA STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, as Administrator of the estate of the late Jamsetjee Bomonjee Hasotia, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following piece of vacant land, viz—

All that piece of land admeasuring 192 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the east side of Dhunjee Doongaria Street, outside the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the east by sweepers' passage, on the west by Dhunjee Doongaria Street, on the north by the house of Dhunjee Nasesalar, and on the south by the house of Ardeshir Ruttonjee Chowksey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 107 CASES OF WINES AND LIQUEURS, AT THE APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE.

Under instructions from the Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse on TUESDAY the 4th day of October next at 2 p.m. on account of the concerned.

32 Cases of wines consisting of Sauternes St.Estephe, Graves, Chablis, Laronze, Chambertin, Marsale, Leoville, Caston, Nuits, and Port.

72 Cases Liqueurs consisting of Lerina, Marasonin, Apricot and Peach Brainly Cherry brandy, Coffee cream, Curacao, Anisette, Kummel, Marasquin, Liqueur Jaune, Kirsch, Dantzick, Cacao Vanille, Save de Cognac &c.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PLOTS OF VALUABLE GROUND WITH A BUNGALOW standing thereon, situate at Bandora near the foot of the Hill.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Executor of the will of the late Mr. Pestonji Dadabhoy Assavaid, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 4 p.m. the undermentioned property in 3 separate lots:—

All that piece of ground together with a bungalow, outhouses mangoes and other trees and wells standing thereon situate on the East side of the road to Mount Mary in the old town of Bandora, in the sub-district of Bandora, in the district of Thana, containing by admeasurement 21,898 square yards or thereabouts, registered under Survey No. 289 and Pote No. 1 and bounded on the east partly by the property of Dinshaw Doratji Mistry, partly by the property of M. DeSouza partly by the property of Pestonji Dadabhoy, partly by the property of DeLima and partly by the property of Martoo Parair on the west partly by the public road to Mount Mary, partly by the property of Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Jeetayker, partly by the property of H. H. Aga Khan, partly by the property of Manockji Edulji Allbless and partly by the property of Khursetjee Hormusjee Captain, on the north partly by the property of Dinshaw Doratjee Mistry and partly by the public road to Mount Mary, and on the south partly by the property of M. DeSouza, partly by the property of DeLima and partly by the property of DeAllies and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Administrator-General.

The property is divided into 3 separate lots all having frontage on the public road and further particulars and condition of sale and measurement of each lot can be learnt and plans of all the lots inspected at the office of the Auctioneers a fortnight before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 21st September, 1904.

THE

BERNDORF

METAL WORKS,

OF ARTHUR KRUPP,

Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the best for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.

TRADE MARK — BEST BEST GERMAN SILVER — BERNDORF MW — MADE IN AUSTRIA

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.

Berndorf, in Austria. December 1904.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

"ALWAYS AILING."

BUT NOT SICK ENOUGH TO KEEP TO BED.

WHAT a lot of people there are " always ailing," but not sick enough to keep to bed. How do you know them?

By their pale, sallow faces, dull eyes and hopeless appearance—thin in face and body, and always alarmed at their condition.

They will tell you their backaches, that their head and limbs ache; that they have no energy—are rheumatic, nervous, and irritable; can't sleep, can't eat; every little cold affects their back—they cough a little, and their heart acts strangely. They are generally miserable.

Such people have kidney trouble, and don't know it.

Their illness is caused by weak kidney action. The kidneys are clogged, and are keeping back in the body, the uric acid and the fluid waste which cause urinary disorders, bladder troubles, Bright's disease and dropsy.

Despondent as they are, it is difficult to convince them, and to get them to stop thinking about their ills.

But a cure is easy and certain. Doan's backache kidney pills will make them hearty and well, by helping the kidneys to drive out the disease-causing impurities from the body.

This medicine is especially for kidney and urinary troubles, and can be relied upon as safe and certain. It does not open the bowels.

For 72 years Doan's backache kidney pills have been in use, and they are the first medicine in the world for kidney and bladder troubles. You may try this great kidney medicine free, by Writing to Foster, McClellan Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London W., England, for a free sample box, and mentioning this paper. You can buy the medicine from all chemists.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 9-16	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	= do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 3-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£88 1-16	= — 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 3-8	= + 1-8
2 months hence	26 5-16	= + 1-8
Spot in New York	57 1-8	= + 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·22 1-2	= + 1
Berlin	20·41	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·86 1-2	= — 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent	= — 1-8
6 do. do.	2 3-4 per cent	= — 1-8
3 do. Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= unchanged
6 months, sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 1-4 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	1 5-8 per cent	= do

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 11-16 A.-S. firm.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £68.
Yellow metal 6 1-8d.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-9 buyers.

WHEAT—
Afloat for U. K. 2, 130,000

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 34 3-4 S.-O. sellers } quiet but steady
Brown 31 3-4 S.-O. sellers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37 S.-O. sellers steady

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8

FREIGHT—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay 8s. 6d., sellers.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·72. — 8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 11-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 11,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·69	5·49	5·57
—3	—3	—2
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·55	5·53	5·53
—2	—2	—2
Mar.-April	**April.-May**	**May-June.**
5·53	5·54	5·54
—2	—2	—2

Receipts at U S Ports	46,000
Do. last year	34,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do Continent	2,000

In New York—

Spot	10·90
Futures, month of December	10·46 + 8
Do. do. March	10·56 + 7

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 7-16
Futures, month of Dec.	10·39 + 5
Do. do. March	10·60 + 5
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 16th September, 1904:—

Cotton	1,663	bales.
Wheat	15,745	cwts.
Linseed	15,371	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,495	„
Gingellyseed	830	„
Poppyseed	2,425	„
Groundnuts	nil	
Castorseed	2,348	„
Rice	930	„
Myrabollams	3	„
Cottonseed	1,625	„
Mowraseed	8,223	„
Gram	3,939	„
Joowar	8,072	„
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, SEPT. 20.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T. ... 1s 3 31-32 1-4d.
Bank Demand ... 1s-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do 170
Marks 3 do do ...... 138 1-4 to 138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 135
Shanghai 30 do do 188
Japan 30 do do 149
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash 98-14
1st Settlement 30th September 98·12
Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do
Bank of Bombay cash balance 20 lakhs down.

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Rs. a. p.
Ready 6 4 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 1 0 to 5 2 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 12 0 to 5 13 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 6 1 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready ... ... 25 0 0 to 26 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.
Pisi 91 per cent ... Rs. 29
Club, No. 1 ... Rs. 29 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		steady.
Estimated sales	bales	6,000
Imports	do	Nil

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·75	5·66	5·65
+6	+7	+8
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb**	**Feb.-Mch.**
5·62	5·61	5·61
+7	+8	+8
Mch-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June**
5·62	5·62	5·62
+8	+8	+8

COTTON.—The tone of the local market is steady, and there is a little more enquiry for early deliveries of the new crop.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 10th September, as compared with the statement of the 17th Sept.:—

	Sept 10. Rs.	Sept. 17. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,00	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	62,79,160	51,32,116
Public Deposits at Branches	33,41,170	35,46,825
Other Deposits	6,93,61,446	6,84,97,130
Post Bills	19,186	12,775
Sundries	14,34,507	14,52,747
Rs.	9,88,35,369	9,75,41,593
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,32,15,850	1,28,99,541
Other authorised Securities	12,77,571	12,20,246
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	73,52,620	68,72,842
Loans do. do. do.	1,49,40,679	1,51,33,70
Bills discounted and purchased	2,76,83,745	2,82,87,387
Dead Stock	3,09,141	3,09,141
Stamps and Stationery	2,699	2,672
Balances with other Banks	9,10,558	16,48,625
Sundries	1,04,784	1,05,25
Cash	3,30,37,922	3,10,62,372
Rs.	9,88,35,369	9,75,41,593

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CORBETT—September 20, at Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, P. J. Corbett, Under Secretary to Government P. W. D. aged 34 years.

POCHAJEE—September 20, "Green-Villa" near Kennedy Bridge, Bai Shereenbai wife of Mr. Burjorji Pestonjee Pochajee and daughter of the late Mr. Limjeebhoy Dinshajee Davur and grand-daughter of the late Mr. Hirjeebhoy Rustomjee Patell. Funeral, to-day (Wednesday) morning at 7-30 a.m. Deeply regretted.

LIVERPOOL.

BIRTH.

ROME—September, 20, at Liverpool the wife of F. J. Rome, of a daughter. (By cable.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

LANGER—LONGLEY—September 14, a St Thomas' (Free School Street,) Calcutta, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon A Kitchin, MA, William Colgan, youngest son of the late Frederick John Knox Langer, Esq to Dora Kathleen, youngest daughter of the late E F Longley.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 5h. 58m. High water, 9-40m. 9-46a. Low water, 2-52m., 3-39a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Hingolee Press Company, Macmillan Buildings, 2 p. m.
Aurungabad Mills Company, Victoria Buildings, 2 p. m.
Bombay Club, special general meeting, 6 p. m.
Gymkhana Mounted sports.
Rovers' Association Football Tournament.

HASSANABAD FAIR—The annual Hassanabad fair held at Mount Road, Mazagon, commences on the 22nd instant and will last for five days.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF—The Chief of Sangli accompanied by twelve followers, carrying three guns, arrived in Bombay on Monday morning from Rajkot and has gone to reside at the Sardar's Buildings, Apollo Bunder.

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting under the auspices of the Association will be held at the Prarthna Samaj Mandir near the Girgaon Tram Terminus, to-day at 5-30 p.m., when Sirdar Gurmukh Singh, B.A., President of the Ferozpore Temperance Society and Mr. Dev Ratan, Secretary of the Dev Samaj Madakta Nivarni Sabha Lahore, will deliver addresses in Hindi on temperance work in the Punjab.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMS:—Mr. S B. Billimoria of the Commercial Training Institution received by the last Mail the result of his students submitted to the London Chamber of Commerce Book-keeping and commercial exams. held at Bombay in May last. The following is the list of passes:—Book-keeping.—Victor Nazareth (with distinction), Akbar Ebhrahim Sayani, Framji Dhunjibhoy Cooper, Gustasp Dossabhoy Karai, Jehangir Hormusji Karai, Ardeshir Nowroji Mehta. Machinery of Business:—Akbar Ebrahim Sayani, Framroz Jamsetji Kanga. Typewriting:—Jehangir Hormusji Karai.

DROWNED WHILE DRUNK.—At the morgue, yesterday Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, relative to the death of Ramrao Balkrishna, a Hindu painter, aged thirty-five. The evidence showed that the deceased was a drunkard and squandered away all his earnings in drinks. He did not give any money to his wife for household expenses and did not pay the rent, for which the landlord occasionally dunned him. His wife left him three months ago and since then he had been living alone. On Sunday evening Ramrao was seen drunk near his house at Parel. The next day a Municipal sweeper while sweeping near a well on Girgaum Road, saw the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water. He informed the police who had the body removed from the well. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died by accidentally falling into a well while under the influence of liquor.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held, yesterday at the J.J. Hospital by Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, regarding the death of Baloo Bhicoo, a Hindu, aged forty years. The deceased worked in a carriage factory at Girgaum Back Road. He was addicted to drink and was in debt. His wife left him some time ago and went to Coorla, where she obtained employment in the service of a man on a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem. On Sunday last Baloo went to his sister Tulsibai at Parel and complained to her that he had gone to his wife at Coorla, but that the latter refused to see him. Tulsibai gave him food and the deceased stayed for the night. The next morning he went out and returned at noon. He complained of uneasiness and of burning sensation in his stomach. He soon began vomiting and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to corrosive sublimate poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THEFT BY A FRIEND.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Jebb charged Mahatalkhan Currim, a Mahomedan, with stealing a watch and chain, copper pots and pieces of wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 57 the property of one Mahebulkhan Mahomedkhan, a Mahomedan, who resides at Agripada. The evidence showed that the accused was a friend of the complainant and had been living with him for the last one month. On Friday night last the complainant went to bed. The accused also slept in the room, when the complainant awoke at midnight he found the accused had disappeared. In the morning he examined the room and found his articles had been stolen. He was going to the police chowkey to report the theft when he saw the accused coming towards his house in custody of a policeman. It appeared that the accused after committing the theft was going to the Byculla Station intending to proceed to Mhow, when he was challenged by a policemen. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A DIAMOND RING—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged one Bhau Musoo, a lad of about thirteen years of age, with the theft of a diamond ring valued at about Rs. 800 belonging to Mrs. Evylen Maude Dewey, who resides on the top flat, at the Anchorage, Apollo Bunder. It appeared that on the afternoon of the 18th instant, the ring was left on the complainant's dressing table by herself, when on her return at about 7-30, in the the evening she was informed by her ayah that the ring was missing. The accused was a servant in her employ and he had access to her dressing-room. The ring was set with five diamonds, which the accused had removed from the ring. The diamonds as well as the ring were recovered from a hut at Parel by the Police. The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate in convicting the accused took into consideration his youth and the fact that it was his first offence and sentenced him to receive twelve stripes warning him that if he offended again he would be sent to the Reformatory for four or five years.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in their offices, Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were present also Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. E. Gray, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr W L Harvey, the Hon Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Mr W N Shilstone Secretary.

FILLING IN OF GOWALIA TANK.

The Board resumed consideration of the Improvements Committee regarding the filling in the Gowalia Tank.

It was resolved that the Board considered it advisable to approach the Corporation with a view to a joint inquiry by expert representatives of the two bodies as to the effect of the Gowalia Tank in its present condition on the health of the neighbourhood and in case they considered that effect was detrimental, as to the best mode of dealing with the matter. That the Chairman should be requested to address the President of the Corporation accordingly.

The Board then adjourned.

CRICKET.

MAHOMEDAN C. C. vs. ESPLANADE C. C.

THIS match was played on the Esplanade maidan on Sunday last and resulted in a win for the latter by 56 runs. The home team took first service of the wickets and scored 136, while the M. C. C. responded with 80. The M. C. C. fielding was not good. Besides 23 byes, a number of catches were dropped, and runs that could have been saved, were given.

A MAGISTRATE'S PROCEEDINGS AMENDED.

JUDGMENT OF HIGH COURT.

MR. KURSONDAS CHUBILDAS, third Presidency Magistrate, in July last, convicted Sursing Mathuradas of driving on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, and passed the following order—warned and discharged (one day's simple imprisonment.) An application for revision of the order was heard at the High Court, on Thursday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. R. R. Desai appeared for the accused.

It was stated in the applicant's petition to the High Court that the Police Inspector Mr. Cauty had made out two separate cases, in one of which he charged the applicant, and in the other the driver of his mail coach with rash driving. The applicant had instructed Mr. Velinker to defend him and his driver. The Magistrate took up both cases together. Applicant did not know English; but presumably Mr. Velinker stated the circumstances of the case in English to the Magistrate, which, it appeared, were construed to be a plea of guilty by both the accused in the two cases. The Magistrate passed the order "warned and discharged," and added (one day's simple imprisonment.) Mr. Velinker informed the applicant that he was discharged and he accordingly left the Court. The next day to his great surprise applicant learned from the newspapers that he has reported to have pleaded guilty and that a sentence of one day's simple imprisonment was passed on him. Applicant said that he being a highly respectable man, the report in the newspapers created a great sensation among his friends, relatives and caste people; and the applicant was surprised and felt very much ashamed especially as he was quite innocent.

It was urged before their Lordships on behalf of the applicant that the Magistrate's order was inconsistant and illegal; and that the statement of his case by his pleader had been misapprehended and misconstrued. The Magistrate ought to have recorded the plea of the applicant himself according to law and not that of his pleader. He acted illegally in taking up and trying the two cases together and recording but one plea in both the cases. The Magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the two cases together and the joint trial had caused confusion and failure of justice.

The Magistrate in his report to the High Court on the accused's petition, said that, being a summons case, he was proceeding to explain the charge to the accused with a view to record his plea, when Mr. Velinker got up and said he appeared for the accused and pleaded guilty to the charge on behalf of his clients. The Magistrate accordingly recorded his plea on the charge sheet. Mr. Velinker asked that his client might be warned and discharged. In view of the plea "ad misericordiam" raised by Mr. Velinker, and the ground on which he supported that plea, the Magistrate passed the order of one day's simple imprisonment, and let the accused leave the Court at once without being detained. It was not true, as stated in the applicant's affidavit, that he construed Mr. Velinker's statement of his case as a plea of guilty. As a matter of fact Mr. Velinker said in so many works that he pleaded guilty on behalf of his clients. With regard to the query whether applicant was sentenced to and did undergo one day's simple imprisonment, the Magistrate drew their Lordships' attention to the record, which clearly said that accused was warned and discharged, i. e. sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment. The Magistrate mentioned that it had been a long-established practice in "these Courts" to record the sentence of one day's simple imprisonment as a sentence of warned and discharged, when it was considered necessary to inflict a nominal punishment on an accused person and not to detain him till the rising of the Court. Applicant was ordered in a similar manner to be warned and discharged, and was at once allowed to leave the Court. Mr. Velinker asked the Magistrate what was the order he had made, and he told him loudly that the accused was warned and discharged, i.e. sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Batty, in giving his judgment, said: There are two objections taken to the way in which this case has been dealt with by the third Presidency Magistrate. The first is that he has recorded what is described as a plea of guilty made on behalf of his client by the pleader. It will suffice to say that no pleader can be called upon to plead, on behalf of his client, "guilty" or "not guilty"; and that it is improper for a Magistrate to act on such plea. The second objection taken is that the order recorded represents the accused as having been sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment. The Magistrate states in his report to this Court that, that means that the accused was "warned and discharged". If it is the practice of the Court to substitute for the words "warned and discharged" the statement that the accused has been sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment, we think that such practice is improper. The record should be in accord with the actual facts of the proceedings. We accordingly direct that the proceedings be amended so as to correspond with the actual order passed.

Mr. Justice Aston said: I accept the Magistrate's report and have no doubt that the petitioner's pleader, Mr. Velinker, stated in the presence and hearing of petitioner that petitioner pleaded guilty. It would perhaps have been more regular in form if the Magistrate had called on the petitioner to say with his own lips whether he denied the truth of the complaint. But Mr. Lowndes has not pressed the point that the conviction was illegal. He objects to the words in brackets after W. and D. in the discription of the sentence. I understand by these letters entered on the record that the petitioner was warned and discharged, but the Magistrate has reported, as to the words in brackets (one day's S. I.) after the W. and D., that he did in fact pass the order of one day's simple imprisonment, but let the petitioner leave the Court at once without being detained, such an order being in the Presidency Courts deemed equivalent to a warning and discharge. I concur that the proceedings be amended so as to correspond with the actual order passed.

ASSAULT BY TRAMWAY OFFICIALS.

MAGISTERIAL STRICTURES.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which a Bhatia merchant, named Valludji Ramjee charged Durgaprasad Bejnath, a tramway conductor No. 242, and one Alli Hoosan Anwarli, a tramway driver No. 214, with using abusive language and assault. Mr. Velinker, pleader appeared for the complainant while the two accused were defended by Mr. Dadi Burjor, pleader. The complainant's story was that on the 29th ultimo he took a tram car from Crawford Market for the Victoria Terminus. The first accused who was the conductor on the tram approached the complainant and demanded money for the ticket, whereupon a four anna piece was handed to the accused. The accused said he had no change and asked the complainant in an impertinent tone to go with him to Colaba for it. This, the complainant refused to do, which led to an altercation, when the first accused hit the complainant with his iron ticket box on the temple inflicting a severe wound. The complainant was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where he was treated. The complainant's story further ran that the second accused on hearing the altercation drew up his car near the Blaney Statue and leaving his car appeared on the scene of the scuffle, with a cry of "Maro, maro." The defence was that during the altercation it was the complainant who hit the first accused three blows with his umbrella, and when it jerked back it inflicted a wound on the complainant.

The Magistrate in delivering a long judgment remarked that the evidence for the defence was not of much value in as much as the witnesses could not identify the complainant from other Bhatias present in the Court. He did not see any reason to doubt the independent evidence, of respectable men brought on behalf of the prosecution. The Tramway Company generally rendered all assistance to its servants including legal assistance, when they were charged with anything by the public, if the Company knew their servants to be in the right. But in the present case no such help was given to the accused. Considering the number of cases brought against the tramway officials in his Court, it showed that instead of showing courtesy to the public which patronise them and to whom they owe their very existence, they went out of their way to show not only discourtesy but to take the law into their own hands. Therefore, it became the duty of the Court to see that offences of that nature were stopped. The Court ought not to give them encouragement by treating such cases lightly. It was a matter of grave moment to the public when they did not get the courtesy at the hands of the officials they expected. The complainant had gone to the expenses of engaging an advocate, he must have paid fees to the Hospital doctor for evidence and must have undergone much inconvenience. That was a luxury which only few could afford. In convicting the accused, the Magistrate fined the first accused Rs. 50 or in default fifteen days' hard labour, and the second accused was fined Rs. 10.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A WALL.

THE VERDICT.

AT the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, concluded the adjourned inquiry relative to the deaths of Chenoo Buchana and Sayana Lingu, both Hindoo labourers, who were killed on Saturday last by the collapse of one of the walls of a house at Carnac Road, owned by Kurrimbhoy Tajbhoy, a Borah, and which was being pulled down by the owner, at the instance of the Bombay Municipality.

Kurrimbhoy Tajbhoy in his evidence stated that he was a dealer in coir ropes and lived at Dongree. The house in question belonged to his father, who had during his life time assigned it to charity and appointed him (witness) and his brother as the trustees of the property. The witness received a notice on the 9th instant from the Bombay Municipality calling upon him to demolish the house. In accordance with the notice he employed labourers to pull down the house. He told Asna Hassoo, whom he knew to be a clever man in pulling down houses to engage men and proceed with the work. Asna was injured by the fall of the wall and was at present in the hospital. The witness also supervised the work, which had been in progress for six days before the collapse. It was a one-storeyed house. The upper portion which was a loft was not in occupation of any one. The roof and the flooring as well as the south and west walls had been removed. He visited the place in the morning of the 17th instant as usual. The men were working under his directions. He left the place at 10 o'clock directing Asna to carefully remove the planks and flooring. When he returned about an hour after, he found the work was going on. He again left for his midday prayers and while at the mosque, he heard that a wall had fallen down and that one of the men had been killed and another injured. He at once proceeded to the spot and saw the deceased lying on the ground. He had supervised the pulling down of his house at Dongree before. He thought he was capable of supervising the pulling down of a house. He knew it was a dangerous operation to pull down a house and he had taken all the precautions in pulling down the house in question. He had all the debris removed to see if there was any one underneath it, but there was no one.

Mr. Atmaram Bhasker Vaidya, Building Inspector, D. Ward, Bombay Municipality, in his evidence stated that he visited the house in question on the day previous to the accident. At that time he saw portion of the south external wall had been removed and that further work was in progress. The work was being carried out in the proper way and there was no danger to the workmen. Necessary precautions had been taken. That was the first time he inspected the building. At the request of the police he visited the house on the day of the accident between 1 and 2 p.m. He found that the north external wall had fallen. It was not in good bond with the adjoining building and as the horizontal support had been removed it fell. The north wall had not ever been bonded to the south wall of the adjoining building. It was impossible to know this until a portion of either wall was pulled down, as both of them were dead walls. The demolished house was, what was called, a frame work building, and in pulling down the east and west walls it was not necessary to support the north wall, as the frame should have supported it: but the frame work should not be taken away without pulling down the wall at the top. The roof could be removed, but the framework should not be removed. If they removed the flooring of the posts supporting the wall, the wall would come down. From the appearance of the building as he saw it, he should say it was an accident. In this particular case no precautions could have been taken to prevent the wall from falling as the wall was not high.

The Coroner having briefly summed up the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE GROUNDING OF THE CLEMATIS.

CHARGES FRAMED.

A FURTHER sitting of the Marine Court consisting of Mr. J Sanders Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate as President, and Captain S.G.D. Andrews P and O Marine Superintendent and Captain R Henderson, Master, B I S N Co's s s "Madura" as members and Captains Tocque and McMooran as assessors was held at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon to enquire into the circumstances attending the grounding of the s s Clematis on the Island of Masira off the East Coast of Arabia on the 30th August last. Mr Bayley appeared for the owners of the vessel and Mr Noble for the Master, Captain Frank Munro.

The Court framed the following charges against Capt Frank Munro:—

"That on the voyage in question you were guilty of default in your duty in leaving the taking of observations for longitude entirely to the Chief Officer, and that after the ship had stranded at 3-45 a.m., on the 30th August, you were guilty of default your duty in not taking any steps to ascertain your approximate position with a view to extricate the ship from her position without subsequent injury."

The charges framed against the Second Mate, Henry Thomson, were:—

"That you between midnight and 4 a.m. of the 30th August 1904, being the officer on the watch and in charge of the s.s. Clematis failed and neglected to keep an efficient look out, and that having had your attention drawn to facts which indicated that the ship was in a position of danger, you failed to take any steps to verify the ship's position or to obviate the danger to which the ship was exposed, and that although you considered it advisable to alter the ship's course so as to haul her off to the southward, you proceeded again on the course set, without at once reporting your action to the Master as it was your duty to have done."

Mr. Noble in citing a case pointed out therefrom that the officers' certificates should not be dealt with if the accident was not caused through their instrumentality or by their contributing to the collision in any way. He urged that the Court should deal leniently with his client considering his subsequent conduct and his gallant efforts in trying to save the vessel.

The second Officer said that orders he received mislead him, and believing what light he saw to be but the moon shining in the water, he did not report it to the Master.

The Court deferred judgment till next Friday morning.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

District Staff—Maj A L Pilleau, 105th Mahratta L I to b Deputy Assist Adt Genl, Aden Dist vice Major C H U Price D S O 127th Baluch Light Infantry resigned, dated 29th Aug 1904—The 101st Grenadiers—Lieut H A Carter double Co Officer 117th Mahrattas is transferred in the same capacity and Capt H E Street 62nd Battery Royal Field Artillery to be Orderly Officer to the Bri Gen R A Bombay Command during the drill season of 1904-05 with effect from 1st Oc 1904.

District Staff—Capt P L Grove 1st Bat the Cheshire Regt to be Deputy Assist Adj Gen for duty in connection with Musketry Dated 1st Sept 1904.

The following posting and appointment are ordered;—2nd Lieut A P Y Langhorne From No 53 Co R G A To No 73 Co R G A Lieut L M Davies From No 73 Co R G A To No 3 Mountain Battery R G A

The undermentioned Officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps passed in subject h (i) at the examination held in India in the month of August 1904 for promotion to Cap:—Lieut D Ahern.

The undermentioned Officers have passed in the languages and tests specified:—Lieut Pass F H B 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry Higher Standard Urdu Bombay 5th and 6th September 1901; 2nd Lieut Anderson J F H 80th Carnatic Infantry Higher Standard Urdu Bombay 5th and 6th Sept 1904; Lieut Ellis S G V 94th Russell's Infantry High Standard Urdu Bombay 5th and 6th Sept 1904; Lieut Christie H G F 10th Wellesley's Rifles Higher Standard Urdu Bombay 5th and 6th Sept 1904; Lieut Miller F 108th Infantry Higher Standard Urdu Bombay 5th and 6th Sept 1901; Lieut Carroll H O 117th Mahrattas Higher Standard Urdu Bombay 5th and 6th Sept 1901; 2nd Lieut Maclean G G C 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment Lower Standard Urdu Bombay 5th and 6th Sept 1904; 2nd Lieut Tireman C L Northamptonshire Regiment attached 1st Battalion South Wales Borders Lower Standard Urdu Bombay 5th and 6th Sept 1904; 2nd Lieut Henderson, G, 38th Central India Horse Lower Standard Urdu Bombay 5th and 6th September 1904, 2nd Lieut Lecky J G 119 Infantry (The Mooltan Regt Lower Standard Urdu Bombay 5th and 6th September 1904 Capt Douglas H A Supply and Transport Corps, Mhow Lower Standard Urdu Bombay 5th and 6th September 1904 Capt Dawson W O C Indian Civil Veterinary Dept Lower Standard Urdu Bombay 5th and 6th September 1904 2nd-Corporal Russel F No. 2 Co Sub-Marine Mining Corps Royal Eng Lower Standard Urdu Bombay 5th and 6th September 1904 Lieut Mowbray C H 110th Mahratta Light Inf Obligatory standard Marathi Hong Kong 13th August 1904.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by H M's Secretary of State for India to return to duty: Capt J S Swan Supply and Transports Corps Capt F L Vincent 37th Lancers Baluch Horse Capt J R Darley 109th Infantry and Lieut H D McLaughlin Malwa Bhil Corps.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay, 2499 tons, Captain C MacMahon, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Caspian, 2318 tons, Captain D Young, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta 8th September, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bhundara, 2215 tons, Captain C J Swanson, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta 2nd September, with a general cargo, and Mr Fetch and Mr Elliston as passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2222 tons, Captain C McFee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 22nd August with a general cargo, and Mr F J Whitehead as cabin and 1 deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1961 tons, Captain D L Neilson, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Delagoa Bay 31st August via Zanzibar and Mombasa, with a general cargo and 18 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Imperator, 2330 tons, Captain F Mosca, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste 3rd September with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Apfelbaum, Mr D Aloisia, Mrs Brooke and Friend, Mr Caldwell, Mr Churchill, Mr Cooverjee Shapurji, Mr Durst, Mr Ardeshir Hiraji, Doctor, Mrs Fleming, Revd Fleming, Mr Jaeger, Mrs Kettle, Mr Kendd, Miss Kaneb, Mr Kunik, Mr S A Lawyer, Revd Munding and 2 Friends, Revd Morris, Mr W Melinch, Mr D E Mody, Mr R Meraboff, Mr Ruffer, Miss Ranister, Mr J Strobel, Mr Sulzer, Mr Waldsberger, Mrs Ziegler and Mr G Ziesler.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Coromandel, 2783 tons, Captain G M Montford, will sail to-day for Shanghai, with the China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mrs J Hamilton, Mrs Dunk and child and Mrs Mckenie and child—For Shanghai—Mr J Yokoi and Mr S R Talati—For Adelaide—Mr A B Zangham and Miss W B Evans—For Sydney—Colonel J K Kanga.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Nerbudda s.	Neilson	Delagoa Bay, Aug 31
	Caspian s.	Young	Calcutta, Sept 8
	Bhundara s.	Swanson	Calcutta, Sept 2
20	Imperator s	Mosca	Trieste, Sept 3
	Aston Hall s	McFee	Liverpool, Aug 22

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
20	Kangra s.	Henderson	Persian Gulf
	Luristan s	Simpson	Karachi
	FranciscoCiampa s	Marsea	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Coromandel, Montford for Shanghai
„ Clan Lindsay, MacMahon for Marseilles

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Imperator for Trieste
„ Trifels for Hamburg &c
„ Landaura for Calcutta &c
„ Madura for Persian Gulf
„ Katorin for Persian Gulf
„ Nerbada for Zanzibar &c
„ Somali for Zanzibar &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Names.	Tons.	From
16	Daries	2130	Durban
16	Singu	1912	Rangoon
16	James Brand	2412	Borneo

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Names.	Tons.	For
16	Gymeric	2598	Madras
16	Southgate	2378	U Kingdom
16	Planet Mars	2833	Dundee
16	Tara	3650	Rangoon
16	Okara	3139	Bombay
16	Auchencrag	2042	Galle
16	Kenley	2431	Colombo
16	Fernley	2471	Karachi
17	Manin	1829	Adriatic Ports
17	Weissenfels	2522	Hamburg
17	Ameer	26·2	Antwerp
17	Dunrobin	2319	Madras
17	Venetia	2333	Colombo

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, SEPTEMBER 19.

The P and O Company's steamer Ballaarat from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Monday the 19th September.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Palawan arrived in London on the morning of the 19th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Nippon, from Japan, arrived at Calcutta on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 20th instant via Mombasa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—120 bales wool M J Joomabhoy and Co; 111 bales wool C Nanjee; 89 bales wool R Ruganathrai; 500 bales wool H A M Oosman; 65 bales wool M A Cassam; 47 bags leather pickers Purshotam Bhimjee; 4000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 2362 cwts myrabollam Waghjee Bechur

City of Delhi s—1001 cwts mowraseed Nansee Khairaz and Co; 6000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co

FOR HULL.

Kt of the Garter s—643 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 10,000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Bechur

FOR DUNKIRK

Stanley Hall s—1000 cwts wheat Tata and Co; 8000 cwts linseed and 9000 cwts wheat and 200 cwts mustardseed Volkart Bros; 614 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Kt of the Garter s—16071 cwts rapeseed 16071 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers; 1758 cwts rapeseed 2,060 cwts linseed Volkart Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Langdale s—2000 cwts linseed A Blascheck and Co; 329 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 50 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 5444 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers; 4300 cwts linseed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 6000 cwts wheat Tata and Co; 2000 cwts wheat Nansee Khairaz and Co; 300 cwts gingellyseed Canjee Punjee

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels s—100 bales hemp Kiddle Reve and Co; 110 bales hemp Purshotam Bhimjee; 2250 cwts wheat E D Sassoon and Co; 11170 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 1181 cwts myrabollams Rajee Oomersey; 55 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 600 cwts buffalo horns Bundaaoy Esmail; 4000 cwts rapeseed A Blascheck and Co; 1501 cwts wheat bron W and A Graham and Co 2100 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Becher

FOR BREMEN.

Trifels s—2000 cwts poppyseed Ernst Lam and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Lindsay 3984 cwts mowraseed Ralli Brothers
Olympia s—4000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—1 bundle woollen Carpets Otto Weijland and Co; 800 cwts myrabollams Lehuhart Bros; 1000 cwts poppyseed Volkart and Brothers; 475 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Becher

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—2015 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Bechur

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon—21 cwts Fishmaws and sharkfins R Daunjee and Co; 566 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 300 bales assistant Samyee and Co; 116 bales assistant E D Sassoon and Co 40 cwts angoon R M Jaffir and Co

Maria Valerie—29 bales piece-goods, Silas E Sassoon 200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co;

Coromandel—8 1-4 cwts ivory 10 cwts Genda horns, M H E Ellias 13 3-4 cwts ivory M M Essabhoy 5 1-4 cwts ivory A R Jaekeria 28 chests opium B O S N Co; 34 chests opium M M Essabhoy 18 1-2 chests opium C Bomanjee and Co; 18 chest opium David Sassoon and Co; 91 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 21 chests opium Talati and Co; 34 chest opium M H E Ellias 26 chest opium E D Sassoon and Co; 29 chests opium S Arjoon and Co; 29 E Noor in and Co;

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel—100 bales twist Talati and Co; 124 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 67 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 49 chests opium R S N Talati and Co; 45 chests opium C Bomanjee and Co; 56 chests opium N J Ebrahim 48 1-2 chests opium Talati and Co; 45 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 52 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 8 1-2 chest opium M M B Afshar 11 chests opium E Noordin and Co;

Mazagon—250 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co: 150 bales twist 60 bales piece-goods E D Sassoon and Co;

Maria Valerie—800 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co;

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mazagon—200 bales cotton J A Beghie and Co;

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon—1200 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton Fleming Shaw and Co;

Coromandel—711 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co;

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, September 21.

There will be a lecture by the Adjutant on coast defence at the B V A Club, to-morrow at 5-45p.m.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 17th September 1904.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills.

1. Amount to be remitted during 1904-05 ...... £ 16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 17th September 1904 ...... £ 8,452,039
3. Balance to be remitted from 18th September 1904 to 31st March 1905 ...... £8,047,961

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1904.

NEW INDIA.

SIR HENRY COTTON, whom rumour names as the President of this year's Congress, has published a new and revised edition of his book on India. The New India is the Old India, but Sir Henry does not think so. Nor is he quite sure what it is; so he styles his work "New India; or India in transition." It is either new or in process of becoming new; we suppose that is what he means. However, his object in writing was to draw attention to the great changes which, he says, are taking place in India—changes social, and religious—and to the spirit which, in his judgment, should inspire our policy in relation to them. He considers that the political situation demands decisive treatment. The conditions of our occupation combine to show increased difficulties in administration, a waning enthusiasm on the part of English officials, occasioned by a livelier consciousness of the drawbacks of Indian life; and "a greater friction between the governors and the governed, attributable to many causes, but especially to the arrogance in thought and language of the ruling race, which has been brought out into stranger relief by the extension of education and the growth of independence and patriotic feeling among the people." Of the greater friction between the governors and the governed there can be little doubt, but Sir Henry is certainly wrong as to what he deems the principal cause of it. There never was a time when the rulers were more civil to the ruled than at the present, for the very reason that they know those in authority over them invariably favour the native and the increasing unfriendliness is due to nothing more or less than the arrogance of the native, encouraged and stimulated by inexperienced heads of Government who know nothing of native character and its extraordinary provocativeness. We do not attach much importance to the writings in the columns of the Marathi journal to which a contemporary has drawn attention this week. Though they may voice the sentiments of the Deccani Brahmin, they are only read by him and would never incite to rebellion. Worse mischief is likely to be caused by scattering translations broadcast, as has now been done, and a prosecution would make a hero of the writer, at the same time disseminating treason throughout the land. But those writings may be taken as only slightly exaggerating the feeling of a very much more extensive section of the community than ever heard of the little fire-eater.

And if ill-feeling does increase, as we say it does, and as Sir Henry Cotton avers, is it not rather due to the writings of men of Sir Henry's position than the fulminations of petty native journalists? This ex-official and Government pensioner tells us that officials now-a-days have less consideration for the feelings of Indian gentlemen than in former times. "Fresh from their studies, placed almost at once in a position calling for the exercise of a statesman's qualifications, with no knowledge of men or the habits of Indian social life, often without the smallest amount of tact for ruling or leading men, they surrender themselves habitually, when in the society of natives, to an insolent demeanour of assumed superiority . . . the proceedings of committees benevolently designed by Government to bring together Europeans and Indians as much as possible for the management of business, are conducted throughout with hectoring language and in a bullying tone; and a native commissioner who ventures to evince any independence of character or to oppose an opinion of the chairman, may consider himself lucky if he escapes without personal contumely or insult." Assuming this to be true, though we will not admit it, who is to blame? The Cottons and senior officials, for placing inexperienced youngsters in positions of such responsibility, without first impressing upon them the necessity of dealing with the intelligent native as he would with a man of his own blood and of treating every man with equal courtesy and consideration. And if it be true, as Sir Henry says, that the official body in India has now succumbed as completely as the non-official to anti-native prejudices, who is to blame for that? The same senior officials for having neglected to teach the young official idea. But we do not admit that on the side of the rulers there is any bitter feeling towards the native. They recognise the fact that East is East and West is West, and had Sir Henry Cotton recognised this he would never have given utterance to the sentiments which fill his book and which, as we have said, are calculated to do greater harm than the vapourings of an obscure native journal.

In former times, says Sir Henry, the Civilian element in India was the self-constituted champion of native rights, and people of the country always felt that the members of the Civil Service might be relied upon to protect them from oppression at the hands of the English settlers. He declares that the time has passed away when non-official Englishmen from one party in India and the Indians another, while the Government officials were charged with the function of protecting native interests; and instead thereof we now see a state of things in which the Indian community exists alone on the one side, while both classes of Englishmen, official, as well as non-official, are united on the other. We doubt if any other official or non-official is aware of this. Official and non-official Englishmen are as far apart, and as much dissension and want of affection prevails between the two, and between the various castes of each, as ever was the case, and so will it be unto the end of the chapter. The divisions and sub-divisions existing between the sweeper and the Brahmin are not more marked than those which divide Europeans, those minute sub-divisions being even more rigidly defined than they are among the people of the East. Nothing could well be more misleading and little more mischievous than an allegation to the contrary, and the only reply possible to Sir Henry's statement is: Such is not the fact. Yet he reiterates it and sets it down that the gradual amalgamation of opinion and interests among all classes of Englishmen, in contradistinction to the wishes and welfare of the Indian people is due not only to the fulfilment of any economic policy, powerfully as that cause has operated, but even more largely to universal tendencies. Such demonstrations as that of the native journal we have referred to, we presume Sir Henry would attribute to the fact that the Indian people have now found their voice, and their principal demand is for a larger share of the loaves and fishes of administration. Europeans, he says, are reluctant to admit the natives to equality, and the official class is especially aggrieved because the natives are invading preserves which have hitherto been free from any intruder. And then Sir Henry enters into a long tirade against both official and non-official Englishmen which will be greatly relished by the native of the class to which the Deccani journal desires to appeal. When Englishmen read it, we must ask them to remember that Sir Henry Cotton is a disappointed man, and to find consolation in remembering that he is not likely to be called upon to suggest the precise form the decisive treatment, he says the political situation demands, shall take.

RAILWAY SIGNALLING.

ANYTHING which makes for the safety of the travelling public is of such general interest that an experiment, which is about to be made on one of the Indian railways will be closely watched alike by technical experts and by the public. It is announced that on one of the lines the Westinghouse Brake Company's electro-pneumatic signalling apparatus is to be given a trial. This departure is coincident with developments in signalling apparatus which are now being applied on some lines at home where, up to the present, the manual system of working points and signals has been in universal use and has been brought to a high state of efficiency. The Westinghouse "electro-pneumatic" system has been adopted to some extent by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company which in recent years under the stress of competition with electric tramways has ceased to deserve the reproach of backwardness that used to be associated with it. A large installation of power signalling on the "electro-pneumatic" system has been brought into use at Bolton, where it has been working with complete success for about a year. Other Companies that have decided to give a trial to power signalling installations are the Great Central and the London and South Western Companies who are experimenting with what is called the "low pressure pneumatic system." Among the advantages of power working, as compared with the ordinary manual system, are the saving in the space required for signal boxes and the absence of point rods and signal wires above ground, the latter advantage being no small one. Simultaneously, however, with these developments, a further advance is being made, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company having successfully applied a power system are now making experiments in automatic signalling. For this purpose a small installation has been laid down on the Company's main Yorkshire line. There is, of course, a considerable distinction between automatic signalling and the working of points and signals by a power system. In the latter case, though the operating power is not supplied by the signalman, as in the manual system, the initiation of movement, and the direction of power have still to be carried out by the signalman. Automatic signalling systems go a step further and dispense with that individual. They apply to the working of signals only, though under certain conditions signals and points may be operated in combination. Power has to be employed, but its control and the working of the signals are effected by the trains.

The first application of this system in England was upon the Liverpool Overhead Electric Railway, where electrical contacts, which control the signals, are operated by a striking attachment upon the last vehicle of each train, the power for working the signals being supplied by the generating plant working the trains. It was not possible, however, to employ the attachment arrangement to ordinary railways, owing to the variety of form and speed, and automatic signalling only became practicable on these lines when "the track circuit system" was introduced. This is the principle of the experimental installation on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway and of the systems adopted by certain other lines in England as well as America. The Metropolitan District Railway Company are applying the Westinghouse high-pressure automatic signalling, this being the only instance in England of a track circuit system being installed on an electrical railway. The most elaborate automatic installation yet in operation in the United Kingdom, however, is the Hall system which the North-Eastern Company have completed between Alne and Thirsk on their main line, a distance of ten and a half miles. In this case the motive power is carbonic acid gas at a pressure of forty-five pounds, the gas being contained in portable cylinders placed near the signal post. It is unnecessary to describe in detail the working of the track circuit system on which the Lancashire experiment is based. It is enough to say that normally the signal arm is held at "line clear" and is weighted to assume the "danger" position on the failure or cutting off of the operating power. As soon as the first pair of wheels of an approaching train enter upon the insulated section of the rail, the power operating the signal is cut off and the arm rises to the danger position for the protection of the train and remains so as long as any portion of the train remains in the section. The same effect is produced by the breaking of a rail or the placing of a bar of iron or other conductor across from rail to rail, the circuit being in the first case broken and the current in the latter instance being diverted as by the wheels of the train. When the train has left the section, the circuit is restored and the signal assumes the "line clear" position. It does not follow that a system of this nature could be generally adopted. The working of the points cannot always be combined with the signalling, and at junctions and sidings, where a signalman is required to be constantly in attendance, considerations of economy would be against the automatic system. But in America, where there are long stretches of line without junctions, sidings or stations, the conditions favour automatic signalling, and the same may be the case in India to a greater extent than in England.

PRINCE BISMARK.

PRINCE Herbert Bismarck, whose death has been announced, provided in his own person an illustration of the fact that the sons of great men rarely reflect the paternal genius. His chief claim to distinction, after the circumstance that he possessed the old Iron Chancellor for a father, consisted in his success in making a wealthy and happy marriage. Before that event Count Herbert Bismarck, if he took after his father at all, exhibited an inclination towards the excesses which earned for the Chancellor in his younger days the title of "Mad Bismarck." It is not recorded that such a sobriquet was given to Count Herbert because his temperamental defects were accompanied by traits which are not commonly attributed to madness, though the philosopher would say they were all indications of the one thing, degeneracy. A comparison between the characters of Prince Otto von Bismarck and his son suggests an interesting study for the philosopher of heredity and moral development. But, however that be, Count Herbert had the good sense to marry a woman whose name occupies the place in popular biographies that his does not. Princess Bismarck not only brought her husband wealth and happiness, but she effected something like a "sea change" in the man, though she could never enable him to take anything approaching a prominent position in public affairs. His official career, such as it was, ended with the Chancellor's retirement. Princess Bismarck is the daughter of Count George Hoyos whose wife is the daughter of Mr. Whitehead, the inventor of the Whitehead torpedo. Count Hoyos, a retired officer of the Austrian Navy, directs, as the husband of Mr. Whitehead's heiress, the torpedo works at Fiume and their daughter when she married Count Herbert Birmarck brought him, besides her wealth and excellent qualities, a beauty which combined many of the most attractive features of Austrian and English loveliness. Though he had few individual claims to public attention, his marriage at leasts proved that he was not deficient in wisdom.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the outward Mails of the 9th instant, left Aden at noon on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE Chief Commissioner of the North-West Provinces who has been on a short visit to the Viceroy leaves Simla next Thursday with Mrs. Dean and his daughter.

A DEPUTATION of four students from the "Duty Society" of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh has arrived in Bombay to collect funds for the education of poor Mahomedan students and the completion of a mosque greatly needed in the College. The deputation has already achieved much success in Bhopal, Baroda and almost all the Mahomedan and Hindu States in Kathiawar and Gujerat. This deputation alone has so far collected over Rs. 9,000 and a large sum has been raised by other deputations, now visiting different Provinces of India.

THE fate of the child, aged three years, the on of a Hungarian official, named Anton Berg, who is being kept in a cage by his father excites great interest in Hungary. As the police and the Public Prosecutor have been unable to find any statute warranting their intervention, the Buda-Pesth Orphans Board, whose concern is the welfare of orphans and the supervision of parents in their treatment of children, has taken the matter in hand. The Board met and severely censured the father for what was described as the cruel and unnatural treatment of his son, and called upon him to set his child free, otherwise the boy would be taken from him and reared at his expense. In the Board's opinion, Herr Berg's method of bringing up his child, even if it does not produce physical injury is prejudicial to its moral development. A child moreover, is held to be as much entitled to its freedom as an adult.

THE effect of the war upon the general European situation, and upon Germany in particular, is suggestively discussed in the German "Financial Chronicle by Dr. Karl Peters, who starts from the proposition that the world has reached the first act, but not the end, of a universal crisis. He points out that the partial destruction of the Russian Navy has promoted Germany to the position of third instead of fourth among the naval Powers, so that she now follows Great Britain and France, with Russia fourth and Italy next. But in the opinion of Dr. Peters this gain is counterbalanced by the fact that Russia is now no longer the makeweight with France in the balance against Great Britain, who now emerges as the direct opponent of Germany alone. All in all, therefore, it may be said that Great Britain's position has immensely improved and of the consciousness of this improvement the tone of the "Times" and of the remainder of the English Press is considered to afford ample evidence. The "Kolnische Volkszeitung" comments upon Dr. Peter's statement of his views in a sense from which it is clear, remarks the "Times" correspondent at Berlin, that the organ of the Clerical Centre is convinced that Germany has gained, or his likely to gain, as much as Great Britain from the weakening of Russia. The Dual Alliance, it is admitted, continues to exist as a diplomatic reality, but so long as Russia remains preoccupied in the Far East the pressure to which Germany was subjected from the East as well as from the West must inevitably relax. Thus Germany has secured for herself increased freedom of movement in international politics and a higher place as a naval Power, without effort and without additional expenditure on her part.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

AN UNCOMPREHENDED STATESMAN.

[BY FREDERICK GREENWOOD.]

Men of the governing class who have no serious attention for public gossip, do sometimes listen to it for amusement. Were Mr. Balfour one of these we might imagine him, on turning his back upon Downing-street last week, laughing at the thought of a world of British politicans more puzzled about him than ever. For so it certainly is. Another long Parliamentaay Session, with question and answer, attack and defence in plenty, and at the end of it there are almost as many different ideas of Mr. Balfour as many differing expectations of what he will be, as there are various orders of mind.

On those same front benches in the House of Commons there was not very long ago another uncomprehended statesman; and though that was a masked, solitary, darkly-brooding genius, and this is a bright-flashing spirit, brilliantly vocal, and such as might have come from some island of Prospero, cultured "to the nines," the one seemed little more mysterious in his gloom than does the other in his radiancy. No two men of the same "metier" ever differed more, but they are alike in this particular, and perhaps in secretly enjoying it, though it cannot be thought fortunate, and is but superficially flattering. Yet as there are degrees in inscrutability, so there are, of course, in the consciousness and pleasure of it; and as soon as that point comes up our comparison grows dim. When Mr. Disraeli, arrayed in a velveteen jacket, strolled into an ecclesiastical assembly to declare himself "on the side of the angels," he was not only more surprising than Mr. Balfour at the British Association, but more agreeably conscious of again evoking the remark, 'I wonder?' Both statesmen, however, would have been better off for less of that kind of wonder and less excuse for it.

The harm to Mr. Balfour in this particular case (British Association, &c.), writes Mr. Frederick Greenwood in the "Pall Mall Gazette" is the aggravation of a doubt to which he is too indifferent as Prime Minister, and, therefore, perhaps, even as philosopher; namely the doubt as to whether the business of statesmanship can be carried on earnestly and strenuously where there is so much conviction of "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue." For my part, I am quite sure that it can be, and am about to say that, in my humble judgment, they are least mistaken who expect Mr. Balfour to prove it sufficiently in his own person before long. Meanwhile, however, he takes pains to implant and cultivate a different opinion—with what advantage to himself no man can say, unless it be for the satisfaction of an intellectual elegance. An Omar Khayyam, with his—

loaf of bread beneath the bough,
A flask of wine, a book of verse—

is all very well in the wilderness, but no English version of him can be an acceptable figure at the head of affairs in Great Britain. Yet Mr. Balfour presents himself so often in that character, and with such apparent preference for it, that he brings many unwilling Englishmen to doubt that their Prime Minister is anything else.

It is in relation to the fiscal question and Mr. Chamberlain that most of this doubt has arisen, though not all. The most common opinion in politics is, and has been from the first, that whatever the Prime Minister's views on this matter, they are held lightly enough to be determined as Mr. Chamberlain may desire and advise. Not many of those who are convinced on this point would say, though some do, that this indifference proceeds from want of will, or from lack of confidence in a formed judgment, but rather from the persuasions which oftern turn philosophic minds from politics altogher as an inferior pursuit. Mr. Balfour will not complain if it is belived that he listens more and more to these persuasions, Prime Minister though he is; for he himself suggested the belief and still contributes to its extension. But, with its trail of needless uncertainties, it has gone far enough; and unless a minority, of which I am one, is much mistaken, it is almost entirely unsubstantial. There is a philosophy which sits high above the world and views its affairs in all their transitory littleness. These heights are not infrequently visited Mr. Balfour, who while he is there takes in the spirit of that region and its select population. Why not? It may be done as wholesomely and innocently as when a London merchant spends a week or two at a German bath without any design of substituting its waters for the usual beverages of his family at home. It is true that at each descent of the Minister may come trailing clouds of what were better left behind altogether; but although he may naturally and not improperly think them adorning, he knows perfectly well that they are hindrances rather than aids to the earthly business he must give his mind to. Were it otherwise we should expect far less application, far less industry than Mr. Balfour shows himself ready for and capable of; and even a mistaken industry is at any rate industrious.

As for the matter of a lapsing, dominated, delegated will which is the more general subject of speculation, I believe it to be a complete delusion. That there are passages in the history of the fiscal dispute which open the Prime Minister to suspicion (till they are explained) cannot be denied without setting up accusations equally disagreeable. But, if the question is whether Mr. Balfour has or has not declared fiscal policy alternative to that in operatton, whether that thrice declared policy is or is not opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's, I cannot understand why the answer should be considered doubtful. We all know that it is so considered by sound, honest, careful minds; but such minds are often at odds, and I have always believe them right who take the Prime Minister's word for his own opinions, and agree with him that the fiscal policy of his choice is not Mr. Chamberlain's but opposed to it. Neither can I think that a declared choice of policy so distinctly opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's is meant to be withdrawn in his favour; that can only be if Mr. Balfour is willing to injure his own reputation. There remains the grand question of the dominating will; and thereupon I would ask why Mr. Balfour is supposed incapable of resisting any disputant of his time on a pronounced difference of policy. Is he so poor a swordsman when affairs come to the push? And if his will is not challenging, must it therefore be weak? My own impression is that there is a great deal of misconception on that point. Good reason can be shown for suspecting in him the stubbornness of a well-bred woman, which nothing of its kind can surpass. And (still speaking for myself, of course) I have no doubt whatever that were the two policies put before the country at any near time when they could be fairly considered, Mr. Balfour's would be found the more popular by much; and it seems highly probable that he is of the same opinion.

Just as likely is it, however, that in his belief much more serious affairs will have to be disposed of before the country goes raging through another battle of Free Trade and Protection. Indeed, it would be no strained assumption from his dealings with the matter that he doubts whether that struggle will come off as anticipated. He never touches the subject but when he must, drops it again as soon as he able to do so, and while he addresses himself to it perforce does so like a doctor who must needs humour an hallucination. That is his manner, whatever the explanation of it; and there may be explanation enough in a passing consciousness that a turn of the hand here and there, and all this tumultuous improvisation of controversy will be pitched into a future where no man's thoughts will follow it. This, I think, should be remembered when the sayings and doings of Mr. Balfour in this fiscal affair are suspected of evasion and insincerity. If one may venture interpretation, he does evade in the sense of having as little as possible to do with a most untimely agitation, and is insincere under compulsion to refrain from saying how very properly it should be suspended. If so, however, these faults will not be condemned much where they are understood.

BEFORE MUKDEN.

ARMIES' PREPARATIONS.

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

THE HEROIC DEFENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

General Kuropatkin reports that Generals Recenkampf and Samsonoff are conducting important reconnaissances, and there has been some heavyish fighting with numerous casualties.

Prince Radziwill, a lieutenant in the Russian Army, has arrived at Chifu, bringing despatches from General Stoessel to General Kuropatkin. He states that the temper of both belligerents is absolutely ferocious and that flags of truce and surrender are disregarded on both sides. General Stoessel, he says, has ordered the garrison to resist to their last drop of blood, as the Japanese officers will be unable to prevent a massacre if the fortress is taken.

Prince Radziwill denies positively that there is any scarcity of munitions or provisions.

The "Times" says that notwithstanding the "Dementis," it has good reason to believe in the general accuracy of its statements, regarding the Russo-German understanding.

Telegrams from Mukden, dated to-day, state that the Japanese dispositions resemble those before Liao-yang. The battle will extend for 25 miles, the front being completely screened behind a line of outposts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 20.

A special cablegram to the "Statesman" says the fall of Port Arthur is considered imminent. There has been a deadly bombardment since the night of the 15th instant. The Japanese have tunnelled the citadel and some 800 Russian cavalry have been destroyed and a number of guns taken.

Colombo telegrams, dated September 20th, state :—

General Stoessel has sent the following telegram to the Czar :—"The gracious telegrams of your Majesty have been received with resounding hurrahs before the enemy, and have redoubled the strength of the defenders and the heroic spirit of the troops.

"All the daily assaults from August 23rd have been repulsed with the help of God."

It is believed in well-informed circles that the situation at Port Arthur is by no means desperate.

The citadel may hold out yet for a long time. The magnificent defence of the Russians defies all the efforts of the Japanese.

Correspondents attached to the Headquarter's Staff say that the General Stoessel's superb resistance is principally based on the lines adopted by Colonel Denfert at Belfort in 1870, which is given as a classic example in the Superior Military College in Russia.

Chapain Okonotechinkoff of the Rurik who has arrived at Shanghai, states that the Russian squadron was commanded by Admiral Jessen. Bezobrazoff was absent owing to illness. Lieut. Stackelburg was the first to be killed. Captain Orussoff and the torpedo lieutenants were killed successively.

Honkong intelligence states that the Japanese have established military administration at Liao-yang, and a battle is expected north of Mukde.

The Russian strength in the Liao-yang direction is about thirteen divisions. An arrangement has been made etween the British and Japanese Governments hat the refugees, who were brought to Hongkong from Wei-hai-Wei and placed aboard the reiving ship Terrible, shall be detained in Brith territory until the close of the war. This decisio is in accordance with the action of the Germa authorities at Tsingtao.

The British squadron in the north has been busily engage in laying mines at the entrance to the harbour o Wei-hai-Wei.

A Cinaman was arrested at Inkao by the Japanese o the opposite bank of the Liao-ho, while taking silver, amounting to forty thousand dollars, to the Russians at Liao-yang.

Seva hundred Russian infantry and 300 cavalry are now stationed in neutral territory, twelve miles east o Shimmienton (Sinminting). The floating bridge prepared by the Russians over the Liao-ho have been removed.

It is expected that the Japanese will land at Saghalien, so the Russians have despatched troops there from Vladivostock.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LORD CROMER IN LONDON.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Lord Cromer has arrived in London and visited the Foreign Office to-day.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPTEMBER 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the English Mails of the 9th inst., left here for Bombay at noon to-day and the same Company's s. s. Oceana left for Colombo and Australia at 1 p. m. to-day.

THE ARREST OF THE CYDONIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 20.

Another warrant for the detention of the steamer Cydonia was issued yesterday at the instance of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. for the nonpayment of Rs. 16,744 the price of materials supplied.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

Sir Andrew Fraser left for Darjeeling last evening.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TIBET MISSION.

Speech by Mr. Brodrick.

INDIAN ARMY RE-ORGANIZATION.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The "Novoe Vremya" says that the Tibet Treaty contains great advantages for Great Britain. The provision against Tibet falling under foreign influence does not reassure us as regards the future.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Mr. Brodrick in a speech last night at Bromley justified the Tibet Expedition, and said that the Convention, while recognising the suzerainty of China, secured our trade rights and also an indemnity coupled with the occupation for a sufficient time of a portion of the Chumbi Valley. We had, he said, carefully kept our pledges not to permanently occupy Tibetan territory and not to exercise permanent interference in internal affairs.

If the Cabinet was so effete as depicted, we could not have come so satisfactorily out of this business, the final settlement of which depended largely on communication with London.

Lord Kitchener, he said, had already done great work in preparing a scheme of re-organisation of the Indian Army, and arrangements have been made for equipping and mobilizing it much more rapidly, he hoped, in such a manner as to enable it to keep the field for many months, if necessary, without further support from outside. The best security for peace on the frontier was to let possible enemies see we are prepared and nothing is being overlooked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 20.

The troops of the Tibet Mission escort will probably be despatched from Siliguri to destinations on the following dates :—12th Company of Sappers, 1st October ; A wing of 23rd Pioneers 3rd October ; Section "D" No. 71 Native Field Hospital, 9th October ; Section "A" No. 22 British Field Hospital 10th October ; A wing of 32nd Pioneers 15th October. Second wing of 23rd Pioneers' 17th October.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE BLACK HEART.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 20.

The Knights of the Black Heart gave a fancy dress ball at the Town Hall last night which will undoubtedly be regarded as one of the most brilliant events of the season. Lord and Lady Ampthill, Sir Charles and Lady Rivaz and quite 400 guests were present, and with scarcely an exception all wore rich and striking costumes. The Town Hall was hung in black and red with large Black Hearts much in evidence and Colonel Davies and the knight brethren were all in their picturesque full dress with red cloaks hanging from their shoulder. The dance went with a great swing and lasted till a late hour.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The third ties of the first round in the Durand Football tournament between the Queen's and Oxfordshire Light Infantry was played to-day in perfect weather and drew a large number of the public. The first half was unprolific of score. Within ten minutes of time the Queen's scored twice, chiefly owing to the stupid play of the Oxfordshire goal-keeper. Scores :—

Queen's	2 Goals
Oxfordshire	Nil.

The fourth ties between the Irish Rifles and the Black Watch resulted in an excellent fast game. After quarter of an hour's play, the Black Watch who had done most of the pressing scored twice in rapid succession. The second half play was more even, each side giving, corners. The last ten minutes play was very exciting, the Irish playing up hard and scoring one goal, but failed to equalize. Scores:—

Black Watch	2 Goals
Irish Rifles	1 Goal.

LORD AMPTHILL'S SHOOTING PARTY.

The Viceroy's shooting party at Dhami on the 23rd and 24th will consist of Lord Ampthill, Count Quadt, Major Campbell, Military Secretary, and Major Molesworth I. M. S.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The meeting of the Legislative Council which was fixed for the 30th September has been postponed till the 7th October.

SIR BINDON BLOOD.

Sir Bindon Blood who has been inspecting the Simla Hill stations and has been at Snowdon as Lord Kitchener's guest for the last few days will leave for Murree on the 22nd.

LADY ELLES' CONDITION.

Lady Elles, though her convalescence is slow and it will be some time before her recovery is by any means complete, continues to make steady progress.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

The Assaye, which left Southampton on the 8th September and which is due at Bombay on the 1st October, brings out the 13th Hussars and drafts for the 4th Hussars, 2nd Yorkshires, 1st Yorkshire and Lancashire Regiment and the 1st Lincolns. Thirty officers of other regiments are also on board.

The 33rd Punjabis leave Jubbulpore on 22nd and Bombay on 23rd instant in R. I. M. S. Hardinge for Somaliland in relief of all Indian troops, staff and departments now there.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEW LIGHTING SANCTIONED.

The Government of India have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 619 for the installation of a system of incandescent lights at Nesbit Lane, for the head-quarters of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

POONA, SEPT. 20.

Lieutenant Langton of 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders died at Naini Tal from enteric fever.

LORD LAMINGTON AT A MARATHI SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 20.

H. E. Lord Lamington paid a visit to the Nytan Marathi Vidyalaya this evening for the distribution of prizes. A large mandap was erected. His Excellency, accompanied by Captain Bayford, on his arrival was received by the president Dr. Bhandarkar and others. A song of welcome was sung by the children. Dr. Bhandarkar rose and said that the Nytan Marathi Vidyalaya or the new Marathi school was founded on 1st of January 1883 by three passed students of Government Poona Training College with a view to perpetuate the memory of late Mr. Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar who was a Marathi scholar of great repute. The object of the institution was to give education in Marathi of a higher kind than that given in primary schools. Two years afterwards it was deemed advisable to open classes for teaching English and the standard was raised from time to time as circumstances permitted to do so until in October 1895 a class was opened for teaching according to the seventh or Matriculation standard. Thus the School came to be divided into two sections viz., primary school and full Anglo-Vernacular high school. Up to 1888 the proprietory right in the School was vested in those who began it, and those who joined them afterwards agreeing to devote 5 years of their life at least to work it was thought desirable to make over the proprietory right to a public body with a view to secure permanency of the institution. Those who conducted the School up to the year 1888 were called life-members.

After distributing the prizes his Excellency addressing Dr. Bhandarkar and the members of the Vidyalaya said, he had listened with pleasure to the interesting short account of those schools from Dr. Bhandarkar and also the report by Mr. Apte. He found himself confronted by the same difficulty in making remarks as Lord Northcote had found. He would like to make one or two remarks and first of all would like to refer to the wonderful progress which these schools have made. In the brief history given by Dr. Bhandarkar they had seen how the school had arisen mainly through the efforts of three men and how from the high school they sought to develop the primary school. He was glad to know that from 1893 it had received Government grant and from 1902 also the high school. He had been pleased to learn from the Hon. Mr. Giles that the school had been well carried on. It must be gratifying also to those to whom these schools owe their prosperity in the past, and trust that now that their interests would not be relaxed. He had just had an opportunity of witnessing a gymnastic performance. It would have pleased him better to have seen a greater number engaged in it, though it was in reality an acrobatic display. He regretted that the number of gymnasts in the School did not exceed twelve. All the boys should be able to develop their muscles. In that way he felt sure that the boys who practised gymnastics had an opportunity of not only developing their bodies, but their moral character at the same time. At the end of the report there were some questions relating to the opening of a hostel and of locating the school in a more commodious building. The one thing that was wanted was money. He felt, however, that it was not perhaps best that they should have one large school with a fine plot of ground capable of accommodating 1,300 or 1,400 boys, but might perhaps do better to have separate schools. In conclusion he should be glad if he was reminded to offer a special prize for some useful subject next year. His Excellency thanked the council for the kind reception they had given him and he thanked the scholars for their song of welcome and for the cordial feeling they had manifested during the time he had been in their presence (Loud Cheers). His Excellency after chatting for a few moments with Professor Gokhale and some others left.

RACQUETS AT POONA.

INTER-REGIMENTAL TOURNEY.

The first ties in the inter-regimental Racquet Tournament at the Western India Club were played off to-day when some very pretty play was exhibited. The Club possesses one of the best covered courts in India. Mr. Harkey of the York and Lancaster Regiment proved too strong for Mr. Reynolds of the 12th Lancers, though the latter is master of a very pretty service, and beat him by 15 to 1 in both the first games of the rubber.

The fight between Mr. Nixon R. H. A. and Major F. D. B. Young was in the first part of the first game a close one, but Major Young was handicapped severely by a sprained and blistered wrist and swollen hand, and his play fell off Mr. Nixon winning the first two games of the rubber by 15 to 5 and 15 to 1.

The contest between Mr. Pastow R.L.A., and Captain Parry R.H.A., was a closer one and longer than any of the others, but Captain Parry had to own defeat, the scores being 15 to 4 and 15 to 7.

Mr. Tomkinson of the 1st Royal Dragoons had a somewhat easy victory over Mr. Grenfell of the 60th Rifles who was rather an uncertain player, the scores being 15 to 1 and 15 to 2.

In the second round to-morrow Mr. Kearsey Meets Pastow, Captain the Hon. Guest meets Mr. Tomkinson, and Mr. Nixon plays Mr. Picton in the last tie.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA vs. BELGAUM.

The cricket match Poona versus Belgaum was resumed to-day and resulted in a draw in favour of Belgaum. The following are the scores :—

BELGAUM GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings	
Capt Hutchinson, c Hinderaly, b Umfreville	2	b Kinderaly	42
Mr H Mactier, c Umfreville, b Hazelton	24	run out	14
Mr C F Potter, run out	21	b Hazelton	45
Mr E H Lacon, not out	5	b Tillard	4
Mr W E Copleston, c Leslie, b Umfreville	8	b Hazelton	23
Mr E S Howell, b Carroll	11	b Hazelton	8
Mr O Aitchison, c and b Umfreville	0	not out	58
Mr A Boxwell, c Wilkins, b Umfreville	0	b Carroll	12
Mr G J La Coste, b Carroll	0	b Carroll	8
Mr J A Budder, c Umfreville, b Carroll	0	b Wilkins	18
Mr M B Bell, c Noake, b Carroll	1	st Stiffe b Wilkins	14
Extra	0	Extras	33
Totas	72	Total	312

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings	
Mr E D Wilkins, c and b Copleston	0	b Lacon	60
Colonel Hazelton not out	4	c Boxwell, b Copleston	14
Mr B N Carroll, c and b Bell	5	c Potter, b Lacon	24
Mr E S Tillard, b Bell	11	c and b Lacon	3
Major Leslie, c Copleston, b Bell	9	b Lacon	21
Captain Umfreville, b Copleston	2	not out	29
Captain Holbrooke, b Bell	21	b Lacon	7
Mr R S Kinderly, b Bell	10	not out	3
Mr A S Noake, c Mactier, b Copleston	0	did not bat	
Captain Stiffe l-b-w b Copleston	9		
Mr H J Fry, c Mactier b Bell	0		
Extras	6	Extras	36
Total	93	Total	197

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following officers of the R. A. M. C. come out for tour duty in October next and will be posted to the Commands noted below :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Swabey, Majors Adamson and Innes (Bengal). Lieutenant-Colonel Jencken (Bombay). Major Reily and Lieutenant Tulloch (Madras). Lieutenant Patch (Punjab).

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces will arrive in Bombay at 5-55 a.m. (local time) on the 23rd instant. Arrival private. He will leave Bombay for Karachi by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Dumra sailing on the 24th instant. Departure private. On the latter date a salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery, at an hour to be hereafter notified to announce the departure of the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY vs. ROYAL WARWICKS.

VICTORY FOR THE SHROPSHIRES.

The replayed tie between the Shropshire Light Infantry and the Royal Warwicks, yesterday morning, ended in favour of the former by the narrow margin of one goal to love. During the first half the game was as evenly contested as yesterday afternoon, and it was not till the teams fought out the issue for fully twenty minutes after the start that the Shropshires succeeded in annexing the only goal of the morning sent in from the right wing. With the restart often half-time the Warwicks made a desperate fight, but they played a very rough-and-tumble game unfortunately, while their opponents on the contrary were showing far superior combination. The game throughout balanced in favour of the victors, who despite several dashing attempts failed to add to their score. Lock, the Warwick custodian, was a tower of strength at his post and rendered yeoman service. The Shropshire goal on the other hand was never once seriously threatened.

Opening the attack at the Cooperage end the Warwicks pressed, but before getting too dangerous were driven back by the Shropshire backs, "Snowball" again being conspicuous. Play at mid-field followed for a couple of minutes when Evans broke away, but was dispossessed near the Warwick "25" and the ball sent into touch "Offside" against a Warwick forward put the Shropshires to better advantage and Bryan eventually made two rapid shots for goal, but the custodian cleverly cleared. The Shropshires continued on the aggressive and Cookson from a pass from the left wing found the net amid the deafening applause of the admirers of his side. Resuming, the Warwicks, pulling themselves together, accounted for a good rush up the field, but the Shropshire back division prevented them from stepping over the mark. Stapleton cleared and hostilities were again carried back to the Warwick territory where the game was confined till the half time whistle was piped.

The second half opened in favour of the Warwicks who now, however, seemed to be playing a wild and erratic game. Two fouls against them in consequence carried the war to their own half. An exciting skirmish in front of the Warwick goal resulted in the ball going wide. Two hot shots followed in quick succession, but both were smartly saved by the custodian, the second being tipped over the bar in the nick of time. The Shropshires kept on the aggressive till a "foul" against their inside left brought hostilities once more in favour of the Warwicks. The attack lasted only a few seconds, and the Shropshires were once more to the fore. The remainder of the period found the Shropshires more or less holding their own, the whistle sounding with the score as follows :—

SHROPSHIRES	1 Goal.
ROYAL WARWICKS	Nil.

The teams, of which both forward lines had one alteration, were represented as follows :—

SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.—Goal : Sergt. Willie ; Backs : Pte. Andrews and Lce.-Corpl. Stapleton ; Half-backs : Pte. Evans, Pte Roberts, and Sergt Humphreys ; Forwards : Pte. Olliver, Pte. Ledgett, Pte. Bryan, Pte. Cookson, and Pte. Skyrme.

ROYAL WARWICKS.—Goal : Pte. Lock ; Backs : Lce.-Corpl. Johnson and Lce.-Corpl. Merry ; Half-backs : Pte. Devine, Pte. West, and Lce.-Corpl. Soden ; Forwards : Ptes Turner, Slater, Turrell, Millward, and Watson.

REFEREE.—Mr. W. Nicholl.

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGLANDERS vs. ROYAL SCOTS.

WIN FOR THE ARGYLLS.

As was expected we were treated to an excellent game when the Scottish teams met each other yesterday afternoon on the Cooperage ground. The play was of a high order, the attack and defence being of the soundest and a treat to witness. While the Royal Scots led a vigorous attack, the Argylls met them with as sturdy a defence, and playing a more calm and collected game gained the reward always allotted to perseverance and patient waiting by defeating one of the finest teams that have entered for the Tournament, and thereby upsetting the public calculations altogether. The chances of the Argylls now look fairly rosy, particularly if they keep up the form which they exhibited yesterday evening. Quinn, in the forward line, was a tower of strength to his side and was ably backed up by McLay and McLean, never making a mistake. They practically won the game for their side.

The Royal Scots opened the attack and almost immediately obtained a corner, but nothing resulted. This was followed by a vigorous rush by the Argylls, and a miskick on the part of the Scots back line enabled McLay to shoot the first goal of the evening. This was within two minutes of the start. The Scots then rushed, but the custodian smartly cleared. Another uninterrupted run by the Scots' left wing led to an exciting skirmish within the Argyll "25", but nothing resulted, the ball going wide. From the goal kick the Highlanders became the aggressors and obtained a corner, but yet nothing resulted. Some really superb passing by the Scots' forward line once again transferred the venue of hostilities, but the Argyll back division proved equal to every pressure and invariably saved. Some give and take play followed, when Kennaway broke through a "loose" and obtained a corner. Nothing, however, resulted and the sphere went into touch. Yet another rush by the Scots was again baulked by the Argyll back line. Eventually, Webber, the Scots' centre forward, attempted a long hot shot, which went over the bar by barely a couple of inches. Up and down play now became the order of the day, till the Scots' left inside got away, but the half time whistle sounded before he could become too dangerous, the score being

ONE TO NIL

in favour of the Highlanders. On resuming, the Highlanders immediately attacked, but offside against their left inside altered matters. With the wind now against them the Scots were placed at a great disadvantage, but notwithstanding they worked the sphere well in front of the Argyll posts where they sent in two hot shots, one going wide of the left post and the other landing over the bar. Continuing pressure, the Scots made yet another attempt, but a free kick in favour of the Highlanders transferred play to the Scots' territory. This position, however, was not maintained for long, Lakin clearing conspicuously well and helping considerably to bring hostilities into the Argyll half. Two corners were obtained in favour of his side, but no scoring resulted, though they made a vigorous attempt in front of goal. Offside once more changed the venue of play, and the Scots' custodian was called upon to save which he did at the expense of a corner, which again remained unconverted. Kick from goal led hostilities to the Argyll territory, but only to be reversed again within a minute. From a "melee" Pollock rushed away and subsequently helped to secure the second goal which found the net by being smartly headed in by Quinn. The game now tamed down considerably, and though the Highlanders made several further attempts, they failed to add and the match ended as follows :—

A. and S. Highlanders	2 Goals.
Royal Scots	Nil.

The following were the teams :—

ROYAL SCOTS.—Goal : Pte. Bryce ; Backs : Pte. West and Ballantyne ; Half-backs : Ptes. Finnigan, Easton and Lakin ; Forwards : Ptes. Aldsworth, McMullen, Webber, Ross, and Kennaway.

A. AND S. HIGHLANDERS.—Goal : Pte. Mullen ; Backs : Ptes. Wallace and Ballantyne ; Half-backs : Ptes. Mowitt, Lapaley, and McLean ; Forwards : Ptes. Hogg, McLay, Quinn, Flemming and Pollock.

REFEREE.—Mr. Crawford of the Calcutta F. C.

THIS AFTERNOON'S GAME.

The Calcutta Football Club meet the Cheshires from Colaba this afternoon and another good game may be looked forward to, as the former have come down with a reputation, and the latter are the present holders of the Cup which they have carried consecutively for the past two years.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

CLOSE OF THE TOURNEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER, 19.

No rain having fallen, the course this morning was in excellent condition and bright sunshine made it all one could wish. Scores ruled low.

The Cup presented by the Nasik Gymkhana formed the first prize in the morning's handicap play. This was won by Luck with a net score of 76. Greig and Byrne tieing for second place. Scores :—

	Gross	Handicap	Nett.	
Luck	91	15	76	Wins Cup.
Greig	82	scr	82	Tie for 2nd place
Byrne	88	6	82	
Sewell	97	3	84	
Scott	94	9	85	
Duxbury	93	6	87	
Griffiths	95	8	87	
Northcott	98	11	87	
Butler	88	scr	88	
Bedwell	93	5	88	
Thubron	98	9	89	
Heslope	96	7	89	
Roberts	93	4	89	
Campbell	95	5	90	
Williams	105	15	90	
Gray	91	scr	91	
Millett	103	10	93	
Meikle	93	scr	93	
Pechey	91	+2	93	
Anderson	92	+2	94	
Fry	94	+1	95	

The rest, sent in no returns. Greig, made the second 82 of the week, his return runs as follows:—

5 5 4 4 5 4 5 6 6=44.
3 4 3 3 5 7 5 4 4=38.

Greig, also secured first place in the Choice Score Competition with, 79. Fry and Butler tieing for second place with 83 each.

For the Ladies' Foursome Final, Miss Hutchinson and Miss Willis won from Mrs. and Miss Heaton 7 up and 6 to play, Mrs. and Miss Heaton taking the second prize. In the afternoon Messrs. Pechey and Anderson played off the Final for the R.W. I. G. Club Cup. Pechey coming in winner by 4 up and 3 to play.

Both men played very steadily and at one time it seemed as if the decision would be left to be decided on the home green, but Pechey's play throughout was slightly better than Anderson's, and at the 14 hole Pechey was dormie 4, the next green decided the match in his favour. At 5 p.m. Mrs. Heaton was "At Home" to the members of the Club and friends and afterwards distributed the prizes to the winners.

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS.

GENTLEMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

Monday morning Handicap.—1st Major Elliott, 2nd Mr. Sewell.

Monday afternoon Handicap.—1st Mr. Miller, 2nd Messrs. Williams, Plunket and Duxbury.

R. W. I. G. Club Cup.—Winner, Mr. Pechey, second Major Anderson.

Captain Leman's Cup.—Winner, Mr. Thubron, second Mr. Durnford.

Bombay Gymkhana Cup.—Winner, Mr. Roberts, 1st Handicap prize, Major Young, 2nd Messrs. F. Stewart and Griffiths.

Scratch Foursomes.—1st prize presented by the Members of the Indian Forest Service. Winners, Messrs. Fry and Anderson, 2nd prize entrance fees, Messrs. Pechey and Meikle.

Handicap Foursomes.—1st prize two-third entrance fee. Colonel Onslow and Major Young. 2nd prize one-third entrance fee. Captain Northcott and Mr. Duxbury.

Nasik Gymkhana Cup.—Winner, Mr. Luck, 2nd and 3rd prize divided between Messrs. Greig and Byrne.

Choice Score Competition.—1st Mr. Greig, 2nd Messrs. Fry and Butler.

Gold medal.—Major Anderson (87 2/3).

Silver medal.—Major Anderson (82) Mr. Greig (82).

Allied Pairs prize presented by Mr. Hutchinson—Mr. Manwaring and Mr. Millar.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT.

Monday's Competition.—Col. Nariman's prize for best scratch score. Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Hutchinson's prize for best handicap score. Miss Manwaring.

Tuesday Competition.—Prize presented by the Bombay members. Won by Miss Mitchell, 2nd prize Mrs. Murphy.

Mr. and Mrs. Heaton's prize for match play competition—Owing to a mistake this competition had to be played twice over with a different result each time and Mr. and Mrs. Heaton kindly consented to allow the Committee to give an extra 1st prize. One prize was won by Miss Willis and the other by Mrs. Northcott.

Ladies' Foursomes prize presented by the Committee.—1st Miss Hutchinson and Miss Willis 2nd Mrs. and Miss Heaton.

Putting Competition.—1st Miss Hutchinson, 2nd Mrs. Manwaring.

Silver medal.—Mrs. Anderson.

Mr. Heaton in proposing a vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Edie, referred to the energetic and conscientious way in which he had discharged the duties pertaining to such an office and said the members felt that a mere ordinary vote of thanks would not be sufficient, and on behalf of the members of the Club asked Mr. Edie's acceptance of a silver tray. The Band played the National Anthem and thus closed a most successful week.

SURAT NOTES.

THE IMPROVED OUTLOOK.

The weather conditions have materially changed during the last few days, writes our Surat correspondent, that, instead of famine conditions prevailing, there is now every prospect of an abundant harvest. Rain commenced to fall on Tuesday night, and continued with slight breaks till Thursday morning. In the district the downfall was particularly heavy. At Mandvi 11½ inches of rain were recorded on the 15th ; the town was surrounded by water, the ferry-boat washed away, and all communication suspended for two days. The Tapti rose very rapidly, and was at its highest on Friday when the impetuosity of the current put a stop to all navigation. Several people on the north bank of the river were overtaken by the flood and obliged to seek refuge on the branches of a tree. They remained there some hours before they could attract attention, and were eventually rescued with some difficulty by a party of Kharwas. The floods have now subsided, and the river has resumed its usual peaceful pace.

Last week was occupied with athletic attractions. The High School's sports took place on the 7th, and Police sports on the 9th and 10th. The most exciting event was the V. C. race. The Sowars effected the rescues in splendid style, though they did not sufficiently realise the tender nature of the objects to be rescued, which were most of them deposited at the winning post in a very anaemic condition.

THE G. I. P. R. AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

On Monday a correspondent, in a letter addressed to us, asked : "Is it not a crying shame that British soldiers about to leave the Army stand little, if any, chance of civil employment? Is it not a regrettable fact that they are debarred to a very great extent from entering services such as the Port Trust, Preventive, Police and Railway?" As regards the G. I. P. Railway we are officially informed that nearly every vacancy in the running staff which occurs on that line,—so far as the Traffic Department is concerned—is filled by ex-Armymen, if a suitable applicant is forthcoming. The G. I. P. Railway, we find, has done much to help Government in finding employment for time-expired men, and our correspondent is invited to register his name and address at the office of the General Traffic Manager of the Railway at Victoria Terminus that he may assist in the matter.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

From The Cricket Ground.

OPENING OF THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

SPORT ON THE MOORS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The cricket season takes a long time to die, for although the county championship competition is at an end, there are still one or two outstanding county engagements to be decided, in addition to the festival matches. Considerable interest is being taken in Surrey's two remaining matches, v. Kent which commenced at the Oval yesterday and against Leicestershire on September 5, 6, and 7, if only for the reason that Hayward stands a fine chance of beating the record aggregate number of runs made in a season. The record stands to the credit of Abel, who in 1901 scored 3,309 runs. As Hayward has already scored 3,056 and will in all probability play in four more matches, the chances are that he will accomplish this. In addition to the two county matches he has been selected to play for the South against the North at Hastings and for the Rest v. the champion county at the Oval.

It is not very often the game is so keenly played in Festival cricket as was the case with the Yorkshire and M.C.C. match at Scarborough. The county eleven on Tuesday bowled and fielded as though it were a fixture in the County Championship. Haigh and Jackson doing splendid work in the former department. The cheap dismissal of the club batsmen came as a matter of surprise, and it cannot be said that many of them enhanced their reputations. The best and brightest cricket of the day was that of Spooner in each innings. When the M.C.C. were out the first time for 234 there were many who thought that Yorkshire would not make them follow on, but Lord Hawke had no difficulty in deciding that the best way to win was to put his opponents in again. There was some terrific hitting in the last hour of the match on Wednesday when with the draw a certainty, Hawke, took off his regular bowlers and put on Denton and Tunnicliffe. MacLaren who was in with Leveson-Gower fairly revelled in Tunnicliffe's deliveries, and ten overs from the "Padsey Octopus" yielded no fewer than 82 runs. Of course when the game was safe the cricket was not very serious, and in the circumstances the Lancashire skipper's reckless hitting was immeselyto the taste of the crowd. Twice he drove Tunnicliffe out of the ground for 6's, and in addition he hit fifteen 4's. There was, however, no comparison in the quality of the cricket shown before and after luncheon. In the early part of the day, with Haigh, Rhodes, Jackson, and Hirst bowling their best, R. H. Spooner gave one of the most delightful displays it is possible to imagine. Warner's too was a better innings than that of the MacLaren.

The South Africans are ending the cricke season badly. They were hopelessly overplayed at Scarborough, and it is almost certain already that they will be beaten if rain does not shorten play, as it did in the first match between the sides. The Yorkshire bowlers met them on such a wicket as they have not been accustomed to—slow and treacherous. Rhodes could do much with the ball on it, and, to make matters worse, Hirst had his wind from long slip and "swerved." The result was a collapse. Yorkshire had better conditions, and the South African bowlers had a melancholy time. The, team deserves sympathy in having such poor fortune but no doubt Yorkshire would have done much better than their rivals did if the order of the innings had been reversed. Denton played magnificent cricket for his century. Among his hits were seventeen fours and four threes.

Brearley has made a reappearance in the cricket field at Bournemouth. He only met with a single success, but it can be said that no other bowler on his side did better. The players have had considerably the best of the struggle so far, thanks chiefly to Trott and Wrathall. Trott was in his best bowling form, and Wrathall gave a quite dazzling display of rapid driving. He hit a six and eight fours. Fry played nobly against the conquering professional bowlers. He was beaten occasionally, but generally his defence was fine. He made 32 by boundary hits. Trott and Hesketh-Prichard each took his hundredth wicket. Another speedy fall for "Ranji!" Is he going, after all, to lose his place at the head of the averages list?

The cricketers' complaint that the season for the summer game is all too short is, in the opinion of many, only too true. It seems but a few weeks ago that we were reading about struggles for supremacy in the different leagues, or watching with deep interest the progress of the competition for the Association Cup. Yet it is over four months ago that the winter pastime was brought to a close, and now we find, on looking at the list of fixtures between the beginning of September and the end of April, that another football season open yesterday. To the lover of cricket this comes as a big blow, but to the football enthusiast it is cheerful news. Perhaps he is a supporter of both ; then he is in the happy position of not really caring which is to come. Ardent crowds gathered to see the fierce chase of the big ball renewed, but there was strong evidence at Scarborough and Bournemouth, where batsmen and bowlers pursued their "gentler honours and less noisy fame," that four months of cricket has not been felt too long. Yesterday's first-class football programme was brief. There were only three League matches. Just a few favoured bands of supporters here and there enjoyed, as it were, a foretaste of the joys of serious competition. But to-morrow all the First Division teams will be engaged in the competition, and the football fever will rage in its full violence around all the famous theatres, to the ashtonishment of philosophers and men of equal mind. Footballers might reply to the cold critics who despise their ardour in the words of an old sonneteer who saw in the chase of the hollow ball only an image of the struggle of life generally.

The First Division League matches were both of remarkable character. In each the visiting team won, and one of the results is Preston North End two goals, Aston Villa one. Thus the much-talked-of uncertainty of the game has been most strikingly examplified on the very first day. No one in England imagined that Preston had the best chance on the scene of the Villa's greatness. The victory is all the more delightful to Preston and to Lancashire football followers, for all Lancashire wishes the famous old club well in its new sphere of activity. Of course consternation reigns in the Midlands. Hope of the championship has disappeared, for a time at least, within a few hours of the beginning of the campaign. Preston well deserved to win, though for very much of the time they were engaged in defence. The other result, a victory for Derby at Stoke, is also surprising. Stoke very seldom lose against any but the very best sides on their own ground.

The outlook for the partridge season which began yesterday is generally good, and an early harvest will enable most parties, at any rate in the South of England, to make a beginning as soon as they please. The chief drawback to the prospect of good sport in the opening month is a lack of cover, although the root crop has improved in a wonderful manner during August, as a result of the rain which has fallen during the last month. In many of the southern countries, however, rain has not by any means been so plentiful as in the neighbourhood of London, and in Wiltshire, Hampshire and the western part of Sussex, where the land is of a very dry nature the subsoil being chiefly chalk, birds have suffered for want of water ever since the middle of June. On many of the large shoots this state of things has been compensated for by the provision of water for drinking purposes, placed in pans and replenished from time to time by the keepers. The result of this is that on the higher grounds many birds, which would have strayed to the lower valleys in search of water, have been kept at home. In a very dry season the best sport is often obtained in the water meadows, and this will be the case in

many instances this season, the grass in such situations providing good cover in the absence of roots on the hillsides.

Parties were out to-day on most of the smaller shootings in Hampshire, but on the larger estates, where "driving" is the fashion nowadays, rather than "walking up," nothing of any importance will be done for some days to come. Most of the large owners are still absent in Scotland and will not return for a week or so, many of them deferring their big drives till quite the end of the month when even the later-hatched birds will be strong on the wing. On the Stratton estate of the Earl of Northbrook birds have done well, the coveys being exceptionally large, and on the adjoining lands of Lord Ashburton, upon whose Grange estate, near Alresford, the record bag of 5,000 brace in a week's shooting was obtained a few years ago, prospects are exceedingly bright. Mr. John Nicoll will, as usual, shoot over the Warren, Micheldever, which adjoins the famous partridge grounds of Mr. F. Bailey at Norsebury, and of Mr. Robert Pitter, Hunton, near Sutton Scotney. On the Earl of Carnarvon's splendid property at Highclere, nearer the Berks boundary, partridges are very plentiful, and it is anticipated that the annual big shoots of October will yield as good bags of partridges, pheasants, and hares as usual. Throughout Berkshire and Hampshire rabbits are very plentiful. In the corngrowing districts around Reading including the estate of Mr. Benyon of Englefield Park keepers are well satisfied with the result of the season's hatching, though on the hills there has been some mortality owing to the hot and dry weather.

The all Ireland open Polo Cup Tournament concluded on Saturday, in the presence of the customary great crowd, enthusiasm running particularly high, even for Phœnix Park, owing to the fact that there was this year an Irish team doing battle in the final. In the semi-final round one of the matches was quite devoid of interest, for the scratch team of Odds and Ends (Captain T. G. Gibson, Mr. H. Dixon, Major F. A. B. Fryer, and Mr. C. R. Terrot) being unable to score in the first forty minutes, retired, the Irish County Polo Clubs' Union team (Mr. A. Rotherham, Mr. S. Watt, Major C. K. O'Hara, and Mr. P. P. O'Reilly) having by that time totalled thirteen goals. The Woodpeckers (Mr. W. Bass, the Hon. A. Hastings, Captain H. Wilson, and Captain H. Lloyd) won the other semi-final, beating the Tigers Mr. H. Rich Comte de Madre, Mr. F. A. Gill and Lieutenant-Colonel Renton by six goals to four. The final on the Nine Acres was played on Saturday after the Phœnix Park races being unfortunately marred by an accident to Captain Lloyd in the first ten minutes' play, Captain E. D. Miller taking his place. The 1.C.P.C.U. team made a brave fight of it, the issue being in doubt up to the final bell. Eventually, after being three goals all at half-time, the Woodpeckers won by a single goal, or six to five.

The Edzell Golf Tournament entered upon its most interesting stage to-day, the eight leading players in yesterday's stroke competition competing under match conditions. The draw provided some capital matches this forenoon. Chief interest centres round the match between Jack White, the champion, and Harry Vardon, who played so brilliantly yesterday.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

KUROPATKIN AND LIAO-YANG.

London, Sept. 3rd.—The Japanese contemplate commencing an attack upon Vladivostock, and they are now about to seize the Island of Saghalien on which there is a large Russian penal settlement as a base for their operations.

London, September 4th.—General Kuropatkin reports:—"Kuroki attacked Sy-wan-tun sixteen versts east of Liao-yang, on Thursday night, when the Japanese captured most of our positions. On Friday night a further attack forced the defenders to retire eight versts upon a rearguard position between the villages of Shan-sun-tun and Shi-tshan-zi. On the same night the 1st Siberian Army Corps was driven westward. I therefore ordered the evacuation of Liao-yang."

ANOTHER ALPINE DISASTER.

PARTY OF FOUR KILLED.

London, Sept. 3.—Another shocking disaster is reported as a result of Alpine climbing. A party of four Englishmen were making an ascent of the Gran Paradiso, which has an altitude of 13,300 ft., and is situated in the Western Alps on the Italian side, when they suddenly fell from their position and were killed. The victims were the Rev. W. F. Wright, and Messrs. W. Blay, Turnnestotham and Meryon.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN CANADA.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN THE SMASH.

A railway collision took place at Indian Head, a village in Canada, and five passengers were killed in the catastrophe. Lord Minto (Governor-General of Canada) and Lady Minto were passengers, but escaped without injury.

FRENCH BISHOP'S APPOINTMENT.

VICAR-APOSTOLIC OF AUSTRALIA.

London, Sept. 3.—The Paris "Gaulois" states that the Vatican proposes to appoint as Vicar-Apostolic of Australia the Bishop of Dijon, who recently resigned his See in France in connection with the dispute between France and the Vatican. The "Times" correspondent in Paris says that the only serious Ultramontane charge, or one involving the maintenance of extreme views on the subject of the supremacy of the Pope, against him is an alleged but extremely improbable affiliation with Freemasonry.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute was held last evening in the hall of the Institute, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee presiding. The annual report was taken as read.

The report showed that, on the 31st March last there were 106 life members, 6 honorary life members, and 179 ordinary or quarterly members. The numbers in the previous year were 105, 6, and 183 respectively. 175 visitors made use of the reading room and library during the year under review. The number last year was 158. The issues of old and new books, including periodicals, during the year were 36,598. The number of new books, added to the library during the year, was 198. At the close of the year the library contained 13,384 volumes. Seventy five English Continental and Indian newspapers, magazines, &c., were taken in during the year. The cash balance to the credit of the Society in the Bank of Bombay at the end of the year was Rs. 1,162; while the invested funds of the Society amounted to Rs. 24,500.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said they had to congratulate themselves on the way in which the institution was progressing. There was an increase of about two hundred books in the library during the year; three interesting lectures—one more interesting than the other—were delivered; and they had a balance of about Rs. 600 in hand. They must congratulate their Secretary on putting the institution into such a good condition.

The annual report and the audited accounts for 1903-04 were approved and adopted. A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. E. S. Sassoon and J. E. Keess, the scrutineers of the voting lists; to Messrs. R. M. Waller and C. Roosmaleloeq for auditing the accounts; and to the Managing Committee.

The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

DEATH OF MR. P. J. CORBETT.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Patrick Joseph Corbett, B. I. E. College, A. M. Institute C. E., Under-Secretary to Government, P. W. D., which took place yesterday at Altamont Road, Cumbala Hill, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Corbett arrived in this country in November 1892, and served as Assistant Engineer, second grade, at Surat, Broach and Satara. He passed a Colloquial Examination in Marathi in September 1893, and a Professional Examination a year later. He passed a Departmental Examination in Marathi in January 1898; having during the interval worked as Assistant Engineer, second grade, on the Karachi Canals, the Begari Canals, Fuleli Canals, and Poona Irrigation. For about a year and a half from May 1898 to August 1899, Mr. Corbett was engaged as Executive Engineer (also Conservator and Registrar) in the Indus River District; and in the latter month was promoted to the post of Assistant Engineer, first grade, in the Public Works Department in the Bombay Secretariat. He was granted famine concession in November 1897, under a Government of India resolution, in recognition of his valuable services. Mr. Corbett had a furlough out of India from July 1902 to March 1903, and on his return to this country in April 1903, reverted to the substantive appointment of Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals.

BOMBAY HEALTH EXHIBITION.

It has been arranged to hold a Health Exhibition in connection with the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of the Twentieth Indian National Congress. The Committee has agreed to allot sufficient space and afford every facility for the Health Exhibition which, it is hoped, will be the means of familiarising the people of India with alll modern appliances relating to sanitation as well as an incentive to trade in sanitary apparatus. It is requested that all communications and exhibits for the Health Section may be sent through Dr. J. A. Turner, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay Sanitary Association.

The Health Section will be devoted to sanitary appliances and apparatus and personal and domestic hygiene and soience in relating to hygiene under the following heads:—Water supplies and filtration, drainage and the modern system of sewage disposal, infectious diseases and their prevention; disinfection, ventilation of buildings and factories, modern sanitary appliances, food and milk: their values and preservation, conservancy and refuse disposal, model dwellings, literature relating to sanitation. During the Exhibition demonstrations and lectures will be given on appliances and apparatus and the application of science to hygiene including Tropical Sanitation and Hygiene by the aid of illustrations, lime light, microscopic and lantern demonstrations.

NOTES FROM GOA.

Great excitement prevails here, writes our Panjim correspondent, consequent on the approach of the birth anniversaries of the King and Queen of Portugal which occur the 28th instant, and are to be kept up this year in a grand style. His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Galbardo have issued more than 200 invitations for a Ball and supper on that day at the Palace to all the officials and leading members of the community. At noon of the same day, there will be a Levee at Government House, which it is expected will be numerously attended, as General Galbardo enjoys great popularity.

The Patriarch-Archbishop of Goa, who is now in Lisbon (and has considerably improved in health, intends returning to his Archdiocese in December next, via Rome.

General Castallo Branco has returned from Simla whither he proceeded to take part in the Irrigational Conference.

Shepherd's steamers have commenced plying between this and your city and from the 1st proximo will convey the mails to Bombay and "vice versa."

The Botanical Garden named "Don Luiz" which faces the Municipal Hall is undergoing great alterations and improvements.

We have had excellent rain, and fair crops are now anticipated.

The Western Indian Portuguese Railway Company is progressing famously; the receipts for the last six weeks considerably exceed those of the corresponding period last year.

The Portuguese Consul-General for British India may be looked for in Bombay early in November.

Much regret is felt at the death of Lieutenant Pacheco, a son of the late Major Pacheco and brother-in-law of Senhor Ismael Gracias, which sad event occurred as the result of a gun accident while he was on a shooting excursion.

THE SITUATION IN KATHIAWAR.

Our Bhownagar correspondent writing on Monday, says:—Since I last wrote, Bhow nagar has received further showers of rain amounting to 2 inches 8 cents making the total during two days 7 inches 48 cents The lands of Gogabari(villages so named),there being generally good crops at that side, are improved. The recent rain extended up to Dhagandhra—126 miles' on one side, while on the other, there have been no showers to speak of.

From Dhola to Jetpur the crops are not so good' From Upleta to Porbander the crops are still surviving, and if a showers fall they will come up. From Junagad to Verawal, corps are thriving, but unless it rains there, matters will not be improved.

The cultivators on Bhownagar side declare that if further showers only come down after a fortnight or so, the wheat till and cotton crops will be abundant. The latter is produced most abundantly, the next important crop being wheat which is every year secured by Ralli Brothers and shipped to Bombay.

The following is the register of rain taken on 14th and 15th. Bhownagar 7 inches 48 cents, Sihore 2 inches 90 cents, Dhola 3-7, Umrala 6-40, Gudhadn 3-78, Botad 3-30 Ranpur 3-82 Wadhwan junction 4-92. Wadhwan City 6-40 Vjaivar 2-74. Bhagandhra 2-75. No rain has hitherto fallen on the Dhola jetaiser section nor any on the Porbander and Verawal sections.

LORD CURZON'S RETURN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There is a considerable amount of speculation anent the exact date of Lord Curzon's arrival in Bombay. It was first announced that the Arabia would make a record run and bring his Lordship here on October 13, thus enabling him to reach Simla on the following 15th. But we are now told that his future Excellency will not be in Simla till 17th October. Does this mean a change also in his date of arrival in this city? Will it be 13th or 15th? The latter is more probable, as according to the table of the Indian Overland Mail Service for 1904-5 issued by the P. and O. and given on page 36 of the latest number of Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," the steamer that leaves Marseilles on 30-9-1904 (the date of sail of his Lordship from that port) is due to arrive in Bombay on 15-10-1904.—Yours etc.

INQUIRY.

TOLL TAX ON CYCLES AT KURLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to draw the attention of the cyclists and the motorists who are desirous of having a drive in the suburbs on Sundays and Holidays that a Toll Tax of eight annas on a four-wheeler and two annas on a cycle is charged at Kurla to the great inconvenience of the tourists. As we know well, the roads out of Bombay are quite out of order and only repaired once a year without having a heavy roller run over them, this tax is nothing but a burden on us. I write this in order that the newly formed Motor Car Association or the Cycle Club may take up this question and represent the grievance to the Collector of Thana to remove the restriction on the pleasures of others. By doing this Government will also indirectly encourage the newly introduced motor trade.—Yours, etc.

CYCLIST.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE TATA RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

Says the "Indian Spectator" with regard to Mr. J. N. Tata's proposed Research Institute: According to "Capital," the scheme of the Tata Research Institute is at a standstill, because there is a deficiency of about £ 2,000 in the income with which it can be started. Surely the Government of India, the local Governments and the Native States, who may avail themselves of the institute, the rich Zamindars and the poor patriots ought to be able to supply this deficiency which is only a fraction of Mr. Tata's endowment. We suppose the promoters of the scheme will, at the proper time, issue a fresh appeal to the various likely donors we have referred to and to the public generally. It does not cost Lord Curzon anything personally to increase the grant from the public funds. But when the public assumes an attitude of indifference and suspicion, as judged by the invaluable test of pecuniary support, whatever quantity of printer's ink we may subscribe for the scheme, a ruler who has to administer the public funds is also encouraged to be indifferent. The Research Institute has been utterly neglected by the country. Will the Government experts at least advise how the Institute may be worked with such funds as are at present available? That must be easy.

FROM DARKNESS INTO LIGHT.

The "Rast Goftar," referring to the treaty signed at Lhassa, remarks:—Tibet is no longer a "terra incognita." The British army has traversed the country from one end to another, and has entered its sanctum sanctorum—the city of Lhassa, the gates of which were hitherto closed to all except the indegenous population of the country. There are, strange to say, many people who think that the expedition to Lhassa was as wicked an undertaking as it was unfair and unrighteous. We fail to see where the unfairness and the unrighteousness lie except in the fact that poor India has been called upon to pay the costs incurred in respects of the expedition. The demon of darkness has been, ruling Tibet ever since its creation on the Earth and if it is unfair, unrighteous and even wicked to displace darkness by light, surely the action of the British might be condemned. With the advent of the British in Tibet, there will be introduced into the country the railway and post and telegraph offices, which are the precursors of general enlightenment and civilization, and Tibet, which is at present known only to students of geography as a mountainous country, situated somewhere in Central Asia, will in course of time rise to the dignity of a place, where trade and commerce will flourish and where thousands and millions of its peoples, who follow the profession of monks and mendicants, and who are a burden not only to their own country but to the world at large, will gradually emerge from dense darkness into light.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE'S SERVICES.

Commenting upon Sir M. M. Bhownaggree's services to his country, Native Opinion says: Sir Muncherji's services to the Indians in the Transvaal are valuable. In the debate on the Indian Budget, he emphatically protested against the treatment accorded to the Indians there as labourers and Tradesmen by the Transvaal Government. It is an open secret that the Transvaal Government have been treating the Indian settlers most unfairly. We have often raised our voice in these columns against the supreme indifference and regrettable apathy of the Home Government with regard to the situation of the Indians in Transvaal. Sir Muncherji sometimes does yeoman's service, and this is an illustration in point. Though a Conservative, he has often extended his helping hand to the members who manifest genuine interest in Indian matters. At heart a true indian, he hardly forgets his prime duty towards his countrymen. In connection with the civil service question he has helped the Indian members in Parliament to push Indian matters, and we must give him his due.

PROPOSED CORPORATION ADDRESS TO LORD CURZON.

The "Rast Goftar" states: However much we may differ from the opinions held by Sir Pherozeshah and his associates on the subject of Lord Curzon's measures in general, we cannot help observing that they were perfectly right in asking the other side to delete politics, upon which there was so much honest difference of opinion, from the address, and the latter would have exercised a wise discretion if they had met the opposition half way and thus secured an unanimity which was essential in the present case. The party which sought to give a sort of a "full-dress" address to Lord Curzon, have by their indiscretion and obstinacy created a difficulty which might very well have been avoided.

The "Guzerati" says: It is deplorable that the Corporation is giving up its best traditions and that motions should now and then be brought forward which place that body in the rest of the public in a very false position. Lord Curzon went back to England without receiving any address, and is virtually resuming his office after a short holiday. There was, therefore, no necessity whatsoever for an address of welcome and it is a pity that any motion on the subject should have at all been brought forward. Mr. Hormusjee's motion has, no doubt, been carried by 54 votes against 23. But the fact of a substantial number of dissentients has to be faced. Where is the grace in giving and addresses of welcome with this glaring difference of opinin? What real satisfaction can Lord Curzon derive from such a half-hearted function? Would it not have been more graceful and prudent to have remained silent altogether on the present occasion? It is incidents like these that demonstrate want of political capacity and real statesmanship on the part of the Indian people, and our rulers can hardly be blame when they take the fullest advantage of our weaknesses and discord in all directions.

The "Indu Prakash," writing on the same subject, says: It is a compliment to a Viceroy that the proposal to move him an address could not secure a higher majority than of seven in a house of which a large number consists of pure and simple Government nominees? If they had accepted Sir P. M. Mehta's proposal, they would have secured an unanimous address and the technical distinction between Viceroy and a Governor-General would even have been forgotten. As it is, they gave a moral victory to their opponents, and committed, an unwise tactical blunder. But leaving aside the question of expediency and tactical shrewdness, we can not but deeply deplore that the Corporation of "Urbs prima" in India should have thus disassociated itself with the almost unanimous verdict of public opinion and acted as though it had only to play a role of an humble worshipper at the shrine of the powers in the ascendant for the time being. Really speaking, the Corporation does not exist for sitting on judgment on Viceroys, or for the matter of that, for meddling in any way with the political squabbles and controversies of the day.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks: Presumably the said 26 members intended to avoid, for their own resolution a wording which might commit them to an approval of Lord Curzon's policy, and not to recommend in the wording of the address any omission which would have given Lord Curzon an opportunity either to reject the address or to make fun of the Corporation. For this purpose the proper course would have been, not to distinguish between the Viceroy and the Governor-General, but to add a rider to the proposition that in the address to Lord Curzon, the Viceroy and Governor-General, the merits of his previous administration be not referred to. Without ignoring his past rule his strenuous work and the experience and insight gained by him might be acknowledged as a rare advantage of which the Viceroy and the people committed to his care might alike hope to reap the fullest benefit.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes: As to the incident in the Corporation on Monday last, it is a matter of profound regret to have to state that the motion to present a fresh address was at all brought forward. There was no earthly necessity for it, seeing that the Viceroy was simply returning to his duties after a brief furlough. The Viceroy will no doubt have the usual official reception, but there was no reason for the Corporation to intrude in that purely ceremonial affair. If, however, it was deemed desirable that he should be presented with a fresh and "fulsome" address, the most rational course, sanctioned by the unwritten rules of the House, was to have ascertained the general wish of the members before sending the notice. Unanimity in such matters is highly desirable. The omission to consult members was a grievous error of judgment. It was no doubt the origin of all the disagreeableness which followed in its train. In the present case there was the greater necessity for such a course, having regard to the indubitable fact that national sentiment had unmistakably pronounced itself against the return of Lord Curzon owing to the mischief rendered by his Lordship to the country by his reactionary policy which has been the theme of most hostile criticism throughout the length and breadth of the land.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER AT 5 P. M.

1 Section Tent-pegging—
1st run—Horses and Pegs in echelon
2nd run—Horses in line, Pegs in echelon
2 Horse Jumping
3 Bending Race for Ladies
4 Whistling Stakes—Gentlemen to ride given course to where Ladies stand. Gentleman to whistle given tune, and Lady to write name of tune on paper. First Gentlemen home with correct tune wins
5 Section Lloyd Lindsey
6 Pony Scurry Handicap (for all Ponies 14-1 and under).
7 Horse Scurry Hand cap.

Entries for the Scurries should, if possible, reach the undersigned by 10 a. m., Wednesday, and should state class of horse, and name and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider.

N.B.—"Horse" events are open to animals over 14-1 only "Pony" events to those 14-1 and under.

W. E. CRUM,
F. B. HILL,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

Tuesday.—The barometer has been generally steady over the Peninsula and Burmah and has fallen slightly to briskly over Northern India. The weather is quiet and undisturbed and the sky is clear over the greatly part of North-Western and Central India. General rain has fallen over Burma and local rain over North-East India, the Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, both coasts of the Peninsula, South India and the Deccan. The principal amounts are over 3 inches at Tavoy and Akyab, over 2 inches at Mergui, Silchar and Cherrapoonjee over 1 inch at Sibsagar and Bellary, and over 1-2 inch at Dhubri, Darbhanga, Ranikhet, Lucknow, Calicut, Bangalore, Balasore and at several stations in Burma. Over North-Western and Central India and Gujarat, there has been actually or practically no rain. The mean temperature is higher than usual except in Burma, the United Provinces and North-West frontier Provinces. The highest temperature registered yesterday was 104·4 at Jakobabad. The weather is quiet and the low pressure area at the head of the Bay is practically unchanged. Rain will probably decrease over Burma, but local rain will continue over Assam around the head of the Bay and in parts of the Peninsula while over North-West India, Gujarat and Central parts of the country weather will be fine.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Nerbudda, Captain D. L. Neilson, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Delagoa Bay reports having experienced from Mombasssa to 16 degree N. longitude and degree E. fine strong S. to W. Wind and heavy sea, thence fine moderate easterly breeze and westerly sea. The steamer, Caspian, Captain D. Young, which also arrived on Monday evening from Calcutta met with in the Bay of Bengal unsettled weather and on the West Coast of India light wind and rain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and very irregular except at Sirsa, Delhi and Agra, where a brisk fall has taken place. The barometer is below normal in the Punjab, the United Provinces and at Saugor and Jalpur and above it elsewhere.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Lahore, Jacobabad, Bombay and Calicut, and southwesterly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Cutch and at Neemuch.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are maximum 5° to 6° in excess at Deesa, Rajkot, Poona, Ahmednagar, Bellary and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 149° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places.

Rain has fallen along the Coast from Cochin to Mormugao and also at Allahabad, Jubbulpore Hoshangabad, Raipur, Shotapur, Bijapur, Bangalore, Bellary, Madras, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly and Colombo. The heaviest fall registered was 1·80" at Bellary.

Weather.—Conditions are favourable for local showers in Ceylon, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast, and in Central Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	2	7*
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	6	3	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	2	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	3	2	25*
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	7
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	9
Water Division.....	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	0	4
Total	11	9	89
Total plague deaths to date...	276,847	228,879	
Same date last year	11	11	67

*1 Removedd, to Maratha Hospital.

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	2

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 635 as against 594 during the previous week. Of the total number 51 died of plague which showed an increase of 11 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 505 which included 79 death from plague.

A NEW ZEALAND ROMANCE.

THE IRISHMAN AND THE MAORI CHIEFTAINESS.

The following appeared in the "Irish Times" of the 19th of September and is as romantic as any novel:—Mr. George Prior Donnelly, a leading New Zealander, is now on a visit to his native country after an absence of over forty years. He was the eldest son of Mr. Patrick Donnelly, of County Tipperary, by his marriage with Miss Mary Prior, of Ballinamona. On the death of Mr. Patrick Donnelly, in 1861, his widow found herself left very badly off, and with a large family to educate and bring up Captain Hamilton, of Her Majesty's ship Esk, who was an old friend of the family, advised Mrs. Donnelly to take her family to New Zealand, where living was inexpensive, and there were good openings for her sons. He had been stationed with his ship in New Zealand waters during the Maori wars, and painted in glowing colours to the widow of his friend the brilliant future which was in store for this young and rising colony, with its wonderful climate and marvellous fertility of soil. Mrs. Donnelly, with admirable courage, decided to leave her native country, and in 1862 she set sail with her family for the youngest and most distant of England's colonies. After a stormy passage of five months in a sailing ship Mrs. Donnelly and her family landed at Auckland, where they settled for some time near the Waikato river.

THE FOUNDATION OF A FORTUNE.

George Prior Donnelly was then a mere boy, but with that untiring energy which has characterised his whole career, and which has made him the successful man he is, he set to work and was soon the mainstay of his whole family. He had inherited from his father a good eye for horses and stock, which was an invaluable inheritance in a country where the raising of sheep and cattle formed the chief riches of the colony. He rose rapidly to being manager for various large land owners, and gradually began to acquire land of his own. Among those whom he advice as to the management of their property was Renata, the great fighting Maori chief, who owned vast tracts of country among the rolling grassy downs of Hawkes Bay. In Renata's house was his favourite niece, Airini, daughter of his sister, who had married the well-known chief Karauria, who in 1807 had lost his life fighting for the English, after the tragic massacre of Poverty Bay. In Airini Karauria's veins ran the best and purest Maori blood, for her ancestors had never married a slave, but had always inter-married with the daughters of the highest chiefs. Her uncle, Renata, had caused her to be carefully educated at an English school in Wellinton, and she was considered by the Maoris to be an almost sacred ("tapu") personage, her birth having been prophesied many years before by a well-known Maori seer.

A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

Their indignation, therefore, was great when she forsook her tribe and married young George Prior Donnelly. It was only on his dying bed that her uncle Renata—whose vast estates she inherited—forgave her, and it was long before her people became reconciled to her marriage with a European. The Maoris, it must be remembered, are among the highest and proudest of native races, their courtly manners and boundless hospitality being a by-word in the Antipodes. During the early colonisation of New Zealand in the wars with the Maoris, the British always found them to be the bravest and most chivalrous of foes, and when peace was declared the staunchest and most loyal of friends.

The marriage of Airini Karauria proved to be an ideal one; her house is one of the most hospitable in New Zealand, and its doors are ever open to the stranger who visits the country—her country and people, of whom she is so proud and loves so deeply. Mr. Donnelly, with his wonderful energy, has developed and brought into cultivation the vast waste tracts of country which came to him through his wife—increasing their value a hundred-fold—until he has become one of the largest and richest "runholders" and sheep owners in New Zealand. He exports much wool, for his yearly "shearing" is 150,000 sheep, and he sends some 50,000 frozen carcases of New Zealand mutton and beef to England each year. He is a successful racing man, breeding his own horses, and is an ardent supporter of the turf throughout the colony—a thorough Irishman in his love of sport. He has often been asked to enter politics, and to stand for Napier in the House of Representatives, and he would probably be a useful politician, for he has the knack of "hitting the right nail on the head," and of seizing the salient points of a case, and, like most Irishmen he is possessed of the gift of the gab. But he has always refused, saying that he has already more than he can do in working and developing his estates for he is his own manager, salesman and overseer and has the character of being the most energetic man in Hawkes Bay.

THE CHIEFTAINESS AND ROYALTY.

A few years ago, when the Prince and Princess of Wales—then Duke and Duchess of York—visited New Zealand, Mrs. Donnelly, as the Chieftainess of all the Maoris, was naturally chosen to present to them the various gifts they received from the natives, to explain to them the Maori customs, the signification of their various dances, and to be the interpreter of their loyal speeches of welcome. She travelled through the native districts with the Duke and Duchess, and on their leaving New Zealand they invited her to visit them in England. It had always been one of Mr. Donnelly's dreams to revisit his native land, and to have his wife presented to his Sovereign. This dream has, after forty years, been realised. Mrs. Donnelly since her arrival in England last June has been distinguished by much kindness from the King and Queen, who commanded her to be specially presented to them at their Court. They together with the Prince and Princess of Wales, and various other members of the Royal Family, have, on several private and State occasions, honoured her and Mr. Donnelly with marked attention, and they, with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Perry, have been entertained largely by many distinguished members of society in London this season.



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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

SOLDIERS are everywhere eagerly scanning the various accounts received of fighting in the Far East to discover what military lessons they afford, but information up to the present is lacking in military precision. We are afraid the operations, like those in South Africa, will not necessarily throw much light upon the conditions of European warfare. The personal factor is not the same—at least on the Japanese side, where the chief interest of the movements has hitherto lain. We cannot expect in European races that contempt of death, and even that eagerness to sacrifice life, which gives such a special character to the Japanese attacks. It appears to be part of the nature of every Japanese, from the highest to the lowest, to serve his country, combined with a positive genius for discipline. While we are employed in instilling the necessity of discipline into our recruits, the Japanese find the ground prepared, and are able to turn the recruit to the actual work of the soldier. The Japanese have throughout acted upon the offensive, securing thereby the enormous advantage of deceiving their adversaries as to their objective, and concentrating upon one of his flanks, as was seen both at the Yalu and at Telissu. They are enabled to adopt this line of strategy mainly owing to the great mobility of their army, for the men are hardy, subsist upon little, do not complain, and have great marching powers. To act upon the defensive would be to forfeit half the advantage which Nature has conferred upon the Japanese soldiery.

The mobility of the artillery is as remarkable as anything else in the campaign. It has marched with the troops, occupied forward positions, and seized vantage points from which it could pour a concentrated fire upon the enemy from a position of command, and generally has shown very remarkable qualities. The correspondent a Russian journal, who was present at the battle of a Wa-fang-kau, gives a remarkable account of what happened. He declares that the Japanese gunners had excellent maps and knew the exact ranges. They began the action by concentrating their fire upon the opposing artillery destroying it battery by battery the first, second, third and fourth batteries of the First Siberian Artillery Brigade being particularly exposed. The fourth battery was the first to be attacked and within twenty minutes it was practically destroyed, all the guns save one being dismounted, and all the officers killed or wounded, as well as nearly every man. An attempt was made to remove the remaining gun, but a shell struck the ammunition wagon and everything was destroyed. Fire was then directed successively upon the third, second, and first batteries and, as soon as the Japanese had got the range, they discharged a rain of shells from which nothing could escape. In the four batteries ten officers and 103 men were killed. Evidently the gunnery of the Japanese is remarkably accurate, and the character of the gun they use must be a matter of great interest to artillerymen.

We suppose it is inevitable that there should be some mishaps and losses when vessels steam with screened lights during the dark nights of manœuvres, and the court of inquiry held at Devonport to investigate the loss of the destroyer Decoy, which was sunk by the Arun, illustrates the fact. No charge was preferred against Lieut.-Commander Paton, who gave evidence as to the circumstances. Neither the Decoy nor the Arun carried bow or stern lights but arrangements had been made for quickly showing lights. At the time of the collision the Decoy was steaming in an easterly direction, while the Arun was going about south-west, striking the Decoy amidships between the dinghey davits close to the after-funnel, and making a very large rent in the side. The crew were taken off, and the Sturgeon stood by to render assistance if necessary, and when all hope of saving the ship was abandoned, Lieut. Paton, Sub-Lieut. Hinks, and Mr. J. Hamilton, gunner, were taken on board the Ostrich. The collision had so weakened the vessel that she sagged amidships, thus rendering the waeertight bulkhead useless. Lieut. Paton and the officers and crew were acquitted of all blame for the loss of their vessel. If the destroyers had been carrying lights there would, of course, have been no collision; but it appeared that the leader of the division, the Arun, having lost touch with his division, had altered course sixteen points, and, with the exception of making a call with a Villiers flashing lamp, had not taken steps to show that he was approaching on an opposite course.

Captain Charles H. Bayly (retired), who commanded the Monarch during the South African War, draws attention to an inadubitable grievance which should be promptly redressed. Many officers and men of the Monarch were landed, with their guns, for the protection of Cape Town and other purposes; but wher Captain Bayly applied for the King's medal he was informed that the Admiralty had decided not to grant it to the Navy. Captain Bayly then pointed out, on behalf of his men that the medal and also the clasp had, in fact, been issued to all naval officers and men employed in the transport service. He was then informed that these awards had been made by the War Office. Captain Bayly is naturally anxious that his officers and men should not be left out in the cold. He quotes as follows from a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir R. Harris: "I have no objection to your saying that I, as late Commander-in-Chief of the Cape Station, consider 'Monarchs' as much entitled to the Cape Colony clasp as any soldier landed in the Colony, and more so than a good many sailors who have got it." The remedy would now appear to lie in application to the War Office. It is not quite clear from Captain Bayly's letter whether application for the medal was made through Sir R. Harris. In any case the award would relieve a natural feeling of dissatisfaction, and we trust it will yet be made.

Some important points were brought out in the Section of Navy, Army, and ambulance at the British Medical Association meeting at Oxford. Papers on Camp Sanitation for the Regular Army and Volunteers were read respectively by Major E. C. Freeman R A M C, and Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel P B Giles V D followed by a discussion. Many useful suggestions were made but one point came out prominently and that is the unsatisfactory results of making the medical officers merely advisers on sanitary matters with no power of ordering sanitary defects to be remedied. Surgeon-General Cuffe, at the discussion stated that the difficulty however was to get advice carried out and he believed the only way to obviate that was for the regimental or barrack medical officer of health to educate the commanding officer and his officers in elementary principles of sanitation by lectures or even informal conversations on sanitary subjects. Colonel Squire C B considered that the principles and practice of hygiene and sanitation should be taught to officers n.c.o.'s, and men. Lieut.-Colonel Giles gave convincing example of the good effects of permitting a medical officer to take executive action in sanitary matters in camp.

Some months ago it was mentioned that some of the 12in. guns on the battleship "Cornwallis" had been fitted for experimental purposes, with hydraulic arrangements for opening and closing the breech of these guns. The ship has now been several months in commission on the Mediterranean Station, where there has been every opportunity of giving this arrangement a thoroughly exhaustive trial. The result has been such that the Admiralty are reported as likely to adopt hydraulic working for all the 12in. guns in battleships of the "Duncan" class, to which the "Cornwallis" belongs. If this is done their rate of fire should be considerably improved, for one of the longest operations in the function of loading the present large guns of the fleet is that of opening and closing the breech by the hand-wheels fitted for the purpose. This is especially the case when the abestos pad, which seals the gas from the rear, is expanded by the first few rounds of firing projectiles. The operation, however, when performed by hand, was to be less likely to damage the threads on the breech-blocks and interior of the guns, which lock the block in place, than when the breech-block was worked by all the earlier patterns of mechanism designed for this purpose. This damage was caused by the "rebound" of the block, when slammed briskly in place by hydraulic power, and where the locking action commenced directly the motion of swinging the block home had been completed. Various improvements, however, have since mitigated this fault, which is now almost entirely removed, and with the experience gained in the "Cornwallis," no doubt further modifications still will be introduced. Meantime, it will be an advantage to have a dozen sets of this apparatus at work to ripen our experience now that its practicability has been assured, as with a greater rapidity of fire from their primary armament the "Duncan" class will be more formidable. At present the 9·2in. guns of the British Navy have their breech mechanism worked by what is known as the "single-motion," or "oven-door" system, which permits of fairly rapid loading, but in future we may expect to see all guns of heavier nature fitted with hydraulic power for performing the function. The gunnery officers of the fleet will learn of this step being taken with considerable satisfaction.

THE success of the French motor boat in the recent international contest has already brought a number of orders to the winners, especially from America. The energy and enthusiasm with which the French are pursuing the manufacture of motors of all kinds with a view to maintaining their preeminence is becoming a marked feature of the industrial life of France. The industry is far from being confined to racing and pleasure cars and boats. The commercial utility of motors is fully appreciated. All along the coast fishing villages, inland and outlying districts are being linked up by a service of motor cars, which are run with a regularity and punctuality that would be creditable to some railway companies. The advantages of those services to the localities are unquestionable, and are fully appreciated.

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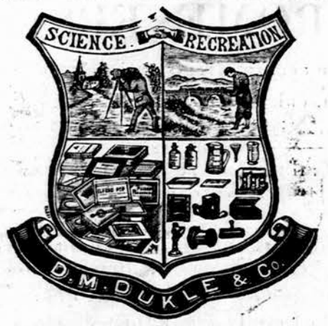


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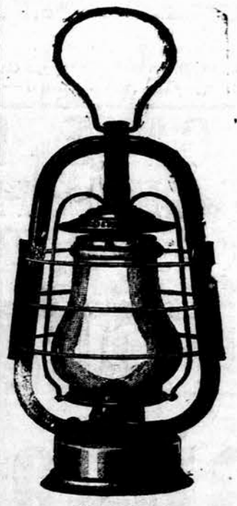
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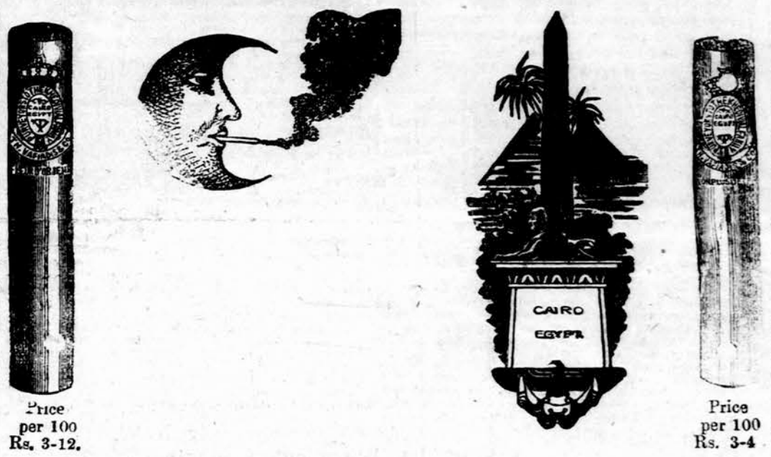


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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.



I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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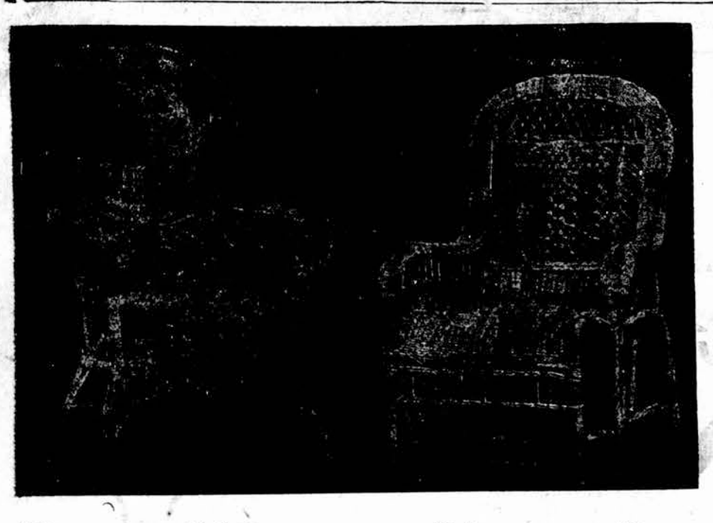
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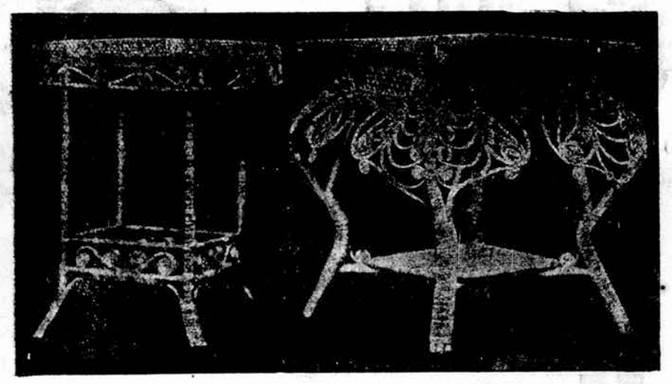
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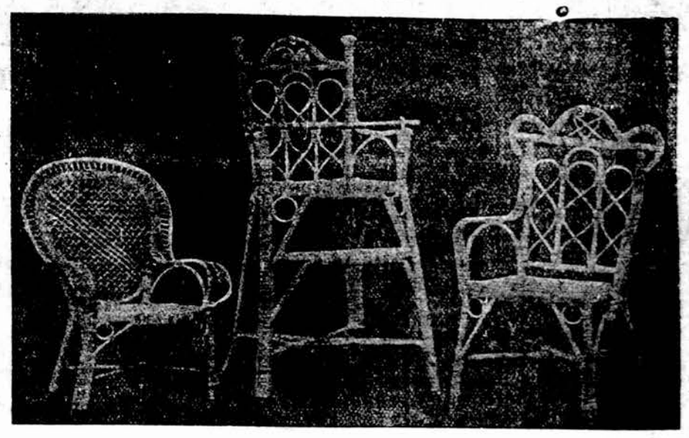


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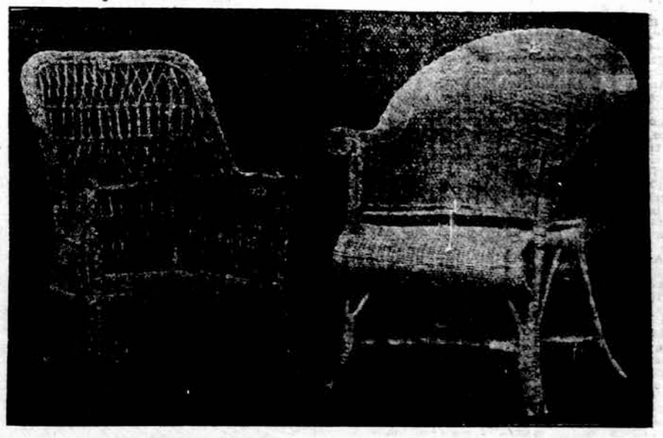
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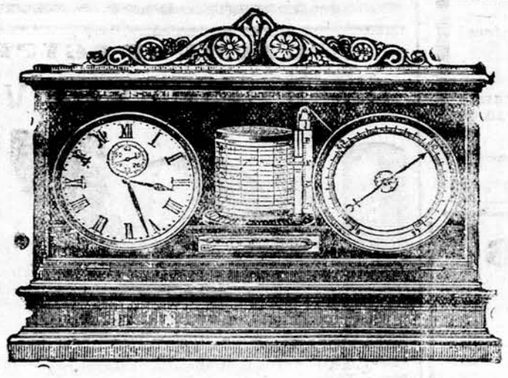
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